IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as; Trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; and OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation,

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Appellants,

VS.

BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an individual,

Respondents.

APPENDIX TO APPELLANTS' OPENING BRIEFS

VOLUME 17 OF 19

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¹ This document was inadvertently omitted earlier. It was added here because al of the other papers in the 19-volume appendix had already been numbered.

Electronically CV14-01712 2018-05-18 03:10:53 PM Jacqueline Bryant Clerk of the Court Transaction # 6687973 : japarici 2645 1 DICKINSON WRIGHT, PLLC 2 JOHN P. DESMOND Nevada Bar No. 5618 3 BRIAN R. IRVINE Nevada Bar No. 7758 ANJALI D. WEBSTER 4 Nevada Bar No. 12515 100 West Liberty Street, Suite 940 5 Reno, NV 89501 Tel: (775) 343-7500 6 Fax: (775) 786-0131 7 Email: Jdesmond@dickinsonwright.com Email: Birvine@dickinsonwright.com 8 Email: Awebster@dickinsonwright.com 9 Attorney for Defendants Berry Hinckley Industries, and 10 Jerry Herbst IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 11 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 12 13 LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as CASE NO. CV14-01712 14 trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT DEPT. 6 CORPORATION, a California corporation; 15 EDWARD E. WOOLEY AND JUDITH A. WOOLEY, individually and as trustees of the 16 Edward C. Wooley and Judith A. Wooley Intervivos Revocable Trust 2000, 17 18 Plaintiff, 19 VS. BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada 20 corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an Individual; 21 Defendants. 22 23 BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a 24 Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an individual; 25 Counterclaimants, 26 VS 27 28

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LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation;

Counter-defendants.

OPPOSITION TO RULE 60(b) MOTION FOR RELIEF

Defendants/Counterclaimants Berry-Hinckley Industries ("BHI") and Jerry Herbst (collectively the "Defendants") by and through their counsel of record, Dickinson Wright, PLLC, respectfully submit this Opposition to Plaintiffs Larry J. Willard and Overland Development Corporation's (collectively "Plaintiffs") Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief (the "Rule 60(b) Motion"). This Opposition is based upon the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities and exhibits thereto, the Declaration of Brian R. Irvine, attached as **Exhibit 1**, the pleadings and papers on file herein and any other material this Court may wish to consider.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

This Court's March 6, 2018 Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order on Defendants' Motion for Sanctions ("Sanctions Order") dismissed Plaintiffs' claims due to: (1) Plaintiffs' refusal, during the more than three years that this case has been on file, to provide the damages computations required under NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C), despite their obligations under the NRCP and in direct violation of this Court's Orders; (2) Plaintiffs' refusal to provide an expert disclosure of Daniel Gluhaich in compliance with NRCP 16.1(a)(2)(B), again despite their obligations under the NRCP and in direct violation of this Court's Orders; (3) Plaintiffs' bad faith, strategic decision to file a summary judgment motion only weeks before the close of discovery, in which they requested brand new, never-disclosed types and categories of damages, which was supported in large part by an affidavit containing the undisclosed opinions of Mr. Gluhaich and undisclosed documents; and (4) the prejudice Plaintiffs' actions caused to Defendants by depriving them of the opportunity to conduct discovery on and rebut Plaintiffs'

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claimed damages. See Sanctions Order. The Sanctions Order dismissed Plaintiffs' claims because their numerous discovery violations were willful and because Plaintiffs acted in bad faith by waiting until the close of discovery to ambush Defendants with summary judgment motions with new types and categories of damages in an amount that tripled what Plaintiffs sought in their Amended Complaint, "while such alleged damages were based upon information that has been in Plaintiffs' possession for the entire pendency of this case." *Id.* at ¶128; see also ¶73.

Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion now requests that this Court set aside its Sanctions Order, claiming that their violation of discovery rules and refusal to comply with this Court's Orders were not willful, and were instead caused solely by their prior attorney, Brian Moquin's, failure "to properly prosecute this case due to a serious mental illness and a personal life that was apparently in shambles," and arguing that these circumstances constitute excusable neglect under NRCP 60(b). Rule 60(b) Motion at 1-2. However, this Court should deny the Rule 60(b) Motion for several reasons, each of which forms a separate basis for denial.

First, Plaintiffs' claimed factual scenario, that Mr. Moquin suffers from bipolar disorder and that Mr. Moquin's personal life was in a shambles, is not supported by any competent, admissible evidence. Instead, the Rule 60(b) Motion is supported only by the Declaration of Plaintiff Larry Willard (Rule 60(b) Motion at Exhibit 1), which contains statements about Mr. Moquin that can only be described as rank hearsay, speculation and inappropriate and unqualified lay expert opinions, and by several documents related to alleged domestic violence by Mr. Moquin against his family (Rule 60(b) Motion at Exhibits 6-8), which cannot be authenticated so as to be admitted into evidence and which also contain inadmissible hearsay.

Second, even if the materials submitted by Plaintiffs in support of the Rule 60(b) Motion were admissible, they still do not set forth facts constituting excusable neglect and justifying the relief sought by Plaintiffs. This Court's Sanctions Order shows that Plaintiffs' discovery abuses and refusal to comply with this Court's Orders started at the very beginning of this case and continued until dismissal. Plaintiffs' attorneys, which included not only Mr. Moquin, but also

local counsel, David O'Mara, did not fail to prosecute this case and did not abandon their clients. Instead, as noted in the Sanctions Order, Plaintiffs and their attorneys simply chose to pick and choose when they wanted to follow the NRCP and this Court's Orders, and when they did not. Certainly, Plaintiffs and their attorneys were abundantly aware that they were not complying with the NRCP and this Court's Orders, as they attended hearings where such issues were addressed and signed multiple stipulations continuing trial to allow Plaintiffs time to remedy their failures. And, rather than choosing to comply with the Rules and this Court's Orders, Plaintiffs waited until the virtual close of discovery to file significant summary judgment motions seeking millions of dollars of damages based on a model that was never disclosed or supported in discovery. Mr. Moquin's alleged condition, even if true, does not explain or excuse Plaintiffs' years of litigation choices. And, Plaintiffs' arguments are belied by the fact that Mr. Moquin was able to prepare and file Plaintiffs' summary judgment motions. These facts, even if Plaintiffs were able to prove them, do not constitute excusable neglect under NRCP 60(b) and Nevada caselaw.

In addition, Plaintiff Larry Willard's role in this case shows that no excusable neglect exists. Mr. Willard claims, on the one hand, that he "was making ongoing efforts on almost a daily basis to push the case forward." Rule 60(b) Motion at Exhibit 1, ¶83. Certainly, this statement is corroborated by the fact that Mr. Willard personally attended the hearing on January 10, 2017, where Defendants raised Plaintiffs' failure to provide damages computations and an appropriate expert disclosure of Mr. Gluhaich in open court. And, Mr. Willard provided an affidavit supporting Plaintiffs' summary judgment motion (which was 22 pages long and supported by 52 exhibits) in October 2017 without Plaintiffs having rectified their lack of damages computation or expert disclosure. Despite Mr. Willard's involvement the case, he claims, on the other hand, that Mr. Moquin's alleged condition should excuse all of Plaintiffs' discovery failures. However, Mr. Willard admits that he was aware of Mr. Moquin's personal financial problems and that he loaned Mr. Moquin money to assuage those problems, that he was aware of Mr. Moquin's alleged psychological problems and loaned him money for

treatment, and that he was aware that Mr. Moquin was not responsive <u>prior to the dismissal of his claims</u> yet did nothing because he was not financially able to hire new counsel (though he was apparently able to obtain funds to allow him to hire his current counsel). This does not constitute excusable neglect.

Furthermore, Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion focuses only on the alleged problems of Mr. Moquin and attempts to use those problems as a magic bullet that would excuse all of Plaintiffs' failures and reinstate their claims. However, the Rule 60(b) Motion is wholly silent as to the role of Plaintiffs' other attorney of record, David O'Mara. Mr. O'Mara, who is bound by Supreme Court Rule 42, was obligated to "actively participate in the representation" of Plaintiffs and is "responsible to the court...for the administration of any proceeding that is subject to this rule and for compliance with all state and local rules of practice." Mr. O'Mara's failure to comply with SCR 42, the NRCP and this Court's Orders does not support a finding of excusable neglect.

Finally, the relief sought by Plaintiffs would unduly burden Defendants. Plaintiffs' remedy would essentially require the parties to start discovery from scratch on all of Plaintiffs' damages claims, including their brand new claims for liquidated damages, diminution in value damages, property damages and default interest. This would be patently unfair to Defendants, who have already had to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars litigating this case in two states for more than five years.

While Plaintiffs may have remedies against their attorneys for the dismissal of this action, there are simply no grounds for this Court to grant the relief sought by Plaintiffs here, and this Court should deny the Rule 60(b) Motion in its entirety.

II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

This Court is already aware of the factual and procedural history of this case leading up to the filing of Defendants' Motion for Sanctions (*see* November 15, 2017 Motion for Sanctions; *see also* Sanctions Order), and Defendants will not repeat that history in its entirety here. However, it bears repeating that Plaintiffs, throughout the entirety of this case, have

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continually and repeatedly ignored Nevada law, this Court's express orders, and Defendants' many requests for threshold, mandatory information, only to ambush Defendants with summary judgment motions containing a barrage of new alleged damages, expert opinions, and documents at the virtual close of discovery, meaning that it was too late for Defendants to meaningfully respond to those motions.

Specifically, Plaintiffs failed to provide a damages computation in their initial disclosures (Sanctions Order at ¶12), failed to ever provide damages computations despite numerous letters from Plaintiffs to both Mr. Moquin and Mr. O'Mara demanding such disclosures (*id.* at ¶14-16, 25, 27-33, 39, 43-44 and 51-54), failed to provide adequate responses to interrogatories demanding information about Plaintiffs' damages, despite this Court's Order granting Defendants' Motion to Compel (*id.* at ¶17-25), and failed to comply with this Court's Order issued after the parties discussed Plaintiffs' lack of damages computations at the January 10, 2017 hearing attended by Mr. Moquin, Mr. O'Mara and Mr. Willard, which required Plaintiffs to provide damages computations and supporting materials. *Id.* at ¶146-49, 54, 59-64 and 67-68; *see also* Exhibit 2, Transcript of January 10, 2017 hearing at pp. 61-63 and 68.

Plaintiffs also admittedly failed to properly disclose Mr. Gluhaich as an expert in this case. *Id.* at ¶¶34-37. And, Plaintiffs failed to ever provide an amended disclosure of Mr. Gluhaich, again despite multiple letters from Defendants demanding an amended disclosure (*id.* at ¶¶38-45), and despite this Court's express Order following the January 10, 2017 hearing. *Id.* at ¶¶50-64.

Discovery in this matter was set to close in mid-November 2017. *See* February 9, 2017 Stipulation and Order to Continue Trial, on file herein. On October 18, 2017, less than a month before the close of discovery, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Summary Judgment seeking more than triple the amount of damages sought in their complaint. Sanctions Order at ¶69 and 73.

¹ The Wooley Plaintiffs also filed a summary judgment motion on the same date. Sanctions Motion at ¶69. The Wooley Plaintiffs' motion included a 16 page brief and 22 exhibits totaling almost 500 pages. (On file herein).

Plaintiffs' motion included a 22 page brief and 52 exhibits totaling almost 450 pages. (On file herein). Plaintiffs' motion sought previously undisclosed damages and was supported by previously undisclosed expert opinions and documents. Sanctions Order at ¶¶ 74-79.

Defendants opposed Plaintiffs' summary judgment motions and filed their Motion for Sanctions. Defendants granted Plaintiffs several extensions of time to file an opposition to the Motion for Sanctions, but no opposition was filed. Plaintiffs then filed a December 6, 2017 Request for an extension to oppose the Motion for Sanctions. *Id.* at ¶94. The Court held a status conference on December 12, 2017, which was attended by both Mr. Moquin and Mr. O'Mara, where the Court granted Plaintiffs' Request for Extension and directed Plaintiffs to respond no later than Monday, December 18, 2017, at 10 AM. *Id.* at ¶95. The Court further directed Defendants to reply no later than January 8, 2018, and set the parties' Motions for oral argument on January 12, 2018. *Id.* at ¶96. The Court also admonished Plaintiffs that "you need to know going into these oppositions, that I'm very seriously considering granting all of it . . . you know going into this motion for sanctions that you're—I haven't decided it, but I need to see compelling opposition not to grant it." **Exhibit 3,** December 12, 2017 transcript of status conference.

As this Court is aware, Plaintiffs did not file any opposition to Defendants' Motion for Sanctions by December 18 or any time thereafter, nor did Plaintiffs request any further extension. Accordingly, this Court issued a January 4, 2018 Order Granting the Motion for Sanctions, and then issued its Sanctions Order on March 6, 2018.

III. <u>LEGAL ARGUMENT</u>

A. Standard of Review

Under NRCP 60(b)(1), the district court may relieve a party from a final judgment on grounds of mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect. NRCP 60(b)(1). The presence of the following factors indicates that the requirements of this rule have been satisfied: (1) a prompt application to remove the judgment; (2) an absence of an intent to delay the proceedings; (3) a lack of knowledge of the procedural requirements on the part of the moving

party; and (4) good faith. *Yochum v. Davis*, 98 Nev. 484, 486, 653 P.2d 1215, 1216 (1982). A showing of a meritorious defense to the action is also required. *Deros v. Stern*, 87 Nev. 148, 152, 483 P.2d 648, 650 (1971).

A party seeking to set aside an order pursuant to NRCP 60(b) "has the burden to prove mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect by a preponderance of the evidence." *Polivka v. Kuller*, 128 Nev. 926, 381 P.3d 651 (2012) (citations omitted); *see also Britz v. Consolidated Casinos Corp.*, 87 Nev. 441, 446, 488 P.2d 911, 915 (1971) ("[t]he burden of proof on [a motion to set aside under Rule 60(b)] is on the moving party who must establish his position by a preponderance of the evidence.") (quoting *Luz v. Lopes*, 55 Cal.2d 54, 10 Cal.Rptr. 161, 166, 358 P.2d 289, 294 (1960)).

B. The Rule 60(b) Motion is not supported by competent evidence

Plaintiffs' sole argument to set aside the Sanction Order is that Mr. Moquin "failed to properly prosecute this case due to a serious mental illness and a personal life that was apparently in shambles." Rule 60(b) Motion at 1. However, Plaintiffs have failed to support this argument with any competent, admissible evidence. This is fatal to the Rule 60(b) Motion. While a "district court has wide discretion in deciding whether to grant or deny a motion to set aside a judgment under NRCP 60(b)," *Stoecklein v. Johnson Electric, Inc.*, 109 Nev. 268, 271, 849 P.2d 305, 307 (1993), "this discretion is a legal discretion and cannot be sustained where there is no competent evidence to justify the court's action." *Id.* (emphasis added) (citing *Lukey v. Thomas*, 75 Nev. 20, 22, 333 P.2d 979 (1959)); *see also Otak Nev., LLC v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court*, 129 Nev. 799, 805, 312 P.3d 491, 496 (2013) (holding that a court abuses its discretion when its decision is not supported by substantial evidence; substantial evidence being "defined as that which a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion" (internal quotation marks omitted)).

The Rule 60(b) Motion purports to support its arguments primarily through the Declaration of Mr. Willard. Mr. Willard's Declaration includes several statements about Mr. Moquin's alleged psychological condition. Mr. Willard states that he is "convinced" that Mr.

Moquin was dealing with issues and demons beyond his control (see Rule 60(b) Motion at Exhibit 1, ¶66), that he "learned" that Mr. Moquin was struggling with a constant marital conflict that greatly interfered with his work (id. at ¶67), that Mr. Moquin suffered a "total mental breakdown" (id. at ¶68), that Mr. Moquin explained to Mr. Willard that he had been diagnosed with bipolar disorder (id. at 70), that he believes Mr. Moquin's disorder to be "severe and debilitating" (id. at ¶73), that he now sees "that Mr. Moquin was suffering from [symptoms of bipolar disorder] throughout his work on the case (id. at ¶76) and that he can now see how Mr. Moquin's alleged psychological issues affected his case. *Id.* at ¶87.

Clearly, Mr. Willard does not have personal knowledge that would allow him to testify as to any of these alleged facts, and such testimony is thus barred by NRS 50.025.2 The testimony that Mr. Willard purports to provide addresses Mr. Moquin's personal mental status and the status of his marriage. Mr. Willard could not have obtained this information by observing it, and he does not testify that it is based on his own perceptions. Instead, he could only have obtained the information from Mr. Moquin himself (or from Mr. Moquin's wife) and his testimony thus constitutes inadmissible hearsay under NRS 51.035³ and 51.065,⁴ as there are no exceptions to the hearsay rule that apply. 5 See Agnello v. Walker, 306 S.W.3d 666, 675

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hearsay rule under these circumstances, such argument is unavailing, as Mr. Willard does not

testify as to any contemporaneous statements that Mr. Moquin made about his own present

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² NRS 50.025(1) provides that "[a] witness may not testify to a matter unless . . . [e] vidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter; or [t]he witness states his or her opinion or inference as an expert."

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³ NRS 51.035 defines hearsay as "a statement offered in evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted."

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⁴ NRS 51.065 provides that "[h]earsay is inadmissible except as provided in this chapter, title 14 of NRS and the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure." ⁵ To the extent that Plaintiffs attempt to argue that NRS 51.105 provides an exception to the

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physical symptoms or feelings. See 2 McCormick on Evid. §273 (7th ed.) ("[s]tatements of the declarant's present bodily condition and symptoms, including pain and other feelings, offered to prove the truth of the statements, have been generally recognized as an exception to the hearsay rule. Special reliability is provided by the spontaneous quality of the declarations, assured by the requirement that the declaration purport to describe a condition presently existing at the time of the statement.") (emphasis added). The statement that Mr. Willard included, that "Mr.

1 (Mo.App. 2010) (hearsay testimony or documentation cannot serve as the evidence necessary to meet movant's burden of persuasion to set aside judgment under Rule 60); New Image 2 3 Industries v. Rice, 603 So.2d 895, 897 (Ala. 1992) (affirming trail court's refusal to grant Rule 60 relief where only evidence of excusable neglect was an affidavit containing inadmissible 4 5 hearsay and speculation). If Mr. Willard did not obtain the information through hearsay, then he is clearly speculating, as he does not testify that he personally observed Mr. Moquin's alleged 6 7 condition and, even if he had, he is unqualified to speculate as to what that condition meant and 8 what it caused.

Furthermore, the statements made by Mr. Willard attempting to describe how Mr. Moquin's alleged condition might manifest with symptoms and how those symptoms may have affected Mr. Moquin's work (*see* Rule 60(b) Motion at Exhibit 1, ¶¶73-76 and 87-88), are likewise inadmissible as inappropriate lay opinion testimony under NRS 50.265.⁶ Certainly, Mr. Willard does not testify that he personally observed any of these symptoms, and thus the

Moquin explained [to Mr. Willard] that Dr. Mar diagnosed him with bipolar disorder" see Rule 60(b) Motion at ¶69, does not address Mr. Moquin's then present physical condition or symptoms; instead that statement contains hearsay within hearsay, and is thus inadmissible under NRS 51.067. Moreover, the cases cited by Plaintiffs for the notion that an attorneys' mental illness constitutes excusable neglect include sworn statements from the attorney describing his own mental illness, and most also include testimony from the attorney's physician. See United States v. Cirami, 563 F.2d 26, 31 (2d Cir. 1977) (attorney's affidavit and a letter from his psychologist indicated he was suffering from a mental disorder and was being treated); Boehner v. Heise, 2009 WL 1360975 at *3 (S.D.N.Y. May 14, 2009) (attorney's declaration and psychologist's written evaluation indicated attorney's psychological condition caused him to stop practicing law); Cobos v. Adelphi University, 179 F.R.D. 381, 388 (E.D.N.Y 1998) ("[i]n support of the clients' motion to vacate, both the attorney and her psychiatrist submitted affidavits detailing the severity of the attorney's illness"); see also Passerelli v. J-Mar Devlopment, Inc., 102 Nev. 283, 285 (1986) (record showed that attorney was suffering from substance abuse problems that caused him to close his practice and seek medical treatment).

- 1. Rationally based on the perception of the witness; and
- 2. Helpful to a clear understanding of the testimony of the witness or the determination of a fact in issue."

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⁶ NRS 50.265 provides that: "[i]f the witness is not testifying as an expert, the witness's testimony in the form of opinions or inferences is limited to those opinions or inferences which are:

testimony is not based upon his own perceptions. And, he is wholly unqualified to testify about what condition Mr. Moquin may have, or the effect of that condition on his work.⁷ "While lay witnesses may testify to the attitude and demeanor of the defendant, lay witnesses cannot express an opinion as to the existence of a particular mental disease or condition." *White v. Corn*, 616 S.E.2d 49, 54, 46 Va.App. 123, 134 (2005) (citations omitted).

Finally, the documents attached as Exhibit 6, 7 and 8 to the Rule 60(b) Motion regarding Mr. Moquin's alleged domestic abuse of his family are inadmissible as they cannot be authenticated by Mr. Willard. He is not the author of the documents and has no personal knowledge of their authenticity and therefore cannot authenticate or identify the documents pursuant to NRS 52.015(1)⁸ or NRS 52.025.⁹ And, the documents do not meet the requirements of NRS 52.115 (as the Rule 60(b) Motion does not include "a final certification as to the genuineness of the signature and official position" by "a person authorized by the laws of a foreign country to make the execution or attestation . . . executed or attested in [that] person's official capacity") by or NRS 52.125 (as Exhibits 6-8 to the Rule 60(b) Motion are not certified copies of public records) such that the authenticity of the documents may be presumed. Even if the documents could be authenticated, their contents, apparently authored by Mr. Moquin's wife, would still be inadmissible hearsay.

Plaintiffs do not provide any other purported evidence for their argument about Mr. Moquin's alleged condition. As none of Plaintiffs' support for their argument about Mr. Moquin's alleged condition constitutes competent, admissible evidence, this Court should deny the Rule 60(b) Motion. *See Stoecklein*, 109 Nev. at 271.

⁷ Mr. Willard, who is retired, earned a living as a real estate developer. **Exhibit 4**, relevant portions of the Transcript of August 21, 2015 deposition of Larry Willard at 13:22-16:25.

⁸ NRS 52.015(1) provides that: "[t]he requirement of authentication or identification as a condition precedent to admissibility is satisfied by evidence or other showing sufficient to support a finding that the matter in question is what its proponent claims."

⁹ NRS 52.025 provides that: "[t]he testimony of a witness is sufficient for authentication or identification if the witness has personal knowledge that a matter is what it is claimed to be."

C. Even accepting Plaintiffs' evidence in support of the Rule 60(b) Motion, Plaintiffs fail to meet their burden under Rule 60(b) to set aside the Sanctions Order

Under Nevada law, "clients must be held accountable for the acts and omissions of their attorneys." *Huckaby Props. v. NC Auto Parts*, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 23, 322 P.3d 429, 433 (2014) (citing *Pioneer Inv. Servs. Co. v. Brunswick Assocs. Ltd. P'ship*, 507 U.S. 380, 396-97, 113 S.Ct. 1489, 123 L.Ed.2d 74 (1993). This is due to the fact that the client "voluntarily chose this attorney as his representative in the action, and he cannot now avoid the consequences of the acts of omissions of this freely selected agent." *Huckaby Props.*, 322 P.3d at 433 (citing *Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 633-34, 82 S.Ct. 1386, 8 L.Ed.2d 734 (1962).

In *Huckaby Props*., the Nevada Supreme Court dismissed an appeal where appellant's counsel failed to file an opening brief following two granted extensions and a Court order granting appellants a final extension. *Huckaby Props*., 322 P.3d at 437. In that case the appellant was represented by not one, but two attorneys. *Id*. at 431. In dismissing the appeal, the Court held that:

While Nevada's jurisprudence expresses a policy preference for merits-based resolution of appeals, and our appellate procedure rules embody this policy, among others, litigants should not read the rules or any of this court's decisions as endorsing noncompliance with court rules and directives, as to do so risks forfeiting appellate relief ... and an appeal may be dismissed for failure to comply with court rules and orders and still be consistent with the court's preference for deciding cases on their merits, as that policy must be balanced against other policies, including the public's interest in an expeditious appellate process, the parties' interests in bringing litigation to a final and stable judgment, prejudice to the opposing side, and judicial administration considerations, such as case and docket management. As for declining to dismiss the appeal because the dilatory conduct was occasioned by counsel, and not the client, that reasoning does not comport with general agency principles, under which a client is bound by its civil attorney's actions or inactions.

Id. at 437.

The Court in *Huckaby Props*. recognized a possible exception "to the general agency rule that the 'sins' of the lawyer are visited upon his client where the lawyer's addictive disorder and abandonment of his legal practice . . . justified relief for the victimized client." *Id.* at 434 n.4 (citing *Passarelli*, 102 Nev. at 286). However, the exception noted by the Court in *Huckaby*

Props. is not present here, as the facts of Pasarelli are readily distinguished. First, the Court in Passarelli was presented with evidence in the record that the attorney was the victim of substance abuse that led to him not coming to the office, missing most appointments and becoming unable to function. Passarelli, 102 Nev. at 285. Second, the attorney in Passarelli voluntarily closed his law practice. Id. Third, he was transferred to disability inactive status by the Nevada Bar. Id. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the client in Passarelli had only one attorney. Id. None of these facts are present in this case. As discussed above, there is no competent evidence about Mr. Moquin's problems before this Court, and no evidence whatsoever regarding him missing meetings or failing to come to the office. There is no evidence that Mr. Moquin closed his law practice, and he is still on active status according to the California Bar. See Exhibit 5.10 And, unlike the client in Passarelli, Plaintiffs had not one, but two attorneys in place to protect their interests.

The Court's analysis in *Huckaby*, when applied to the facts here, compels the conclusion that the Rule 60(b) Motion must be denied. The standard for "excusable neglect" based upon the activities of a party's attorney requires that the attorney be completely unable to respond or appear in the proceedings. *See Passarelli*, 102 Nev. at 285 (court found excusable neglect where attorney failed to attend trial due to psychiatric disorder which caused him to shut down his practice and be placed on disability inactive status by the State Bar of Nevada); *see also Cicerchia v. Cicerchia*, 77 Nev. 158, 160-61, 360 P.2d 839, 841 (1961) (court found excusable neglect where respondent lived out of state and suffered nervous breakdown shortly after retaining out of state counsel, who was unaware and uninformed of the time to appear).

Here, Plaintiffs' attorneys did not completely abandon the case. Plaintiffs' two separate attorneys simply chose to continually and repeatedly ignore the NRCP, this Court's express orders, and Defendants' many requests for damages computations and expert disclosures, only to ambush Defendants with their summary judgment motions containing new and undisclosed

Attorney Search – Brian P. Moquin, The State Bar of California, http://members.calbar.ca.gov/fal/Member/Detail/257583 (last visited May 17, 2018).

alleged damages, expert opinions, and documents at the virtual close of discovery. Plaintiffs attempt to excuse all of that behavior with their vague claims that at some non-specific time during this case Mr. Moquin suffered a breakdown and was diagnosed with bipolar disorder. However, as discussed above (and more fully in Plaintiffs' November 15, 2017 Motion for Sanctions), Plaintiffs' refusal to comply with the NRCP and this Court's orders is ubiquitous and goes back years. Even if Mr. Moquin suffered some sort of breakdown in December 2017 or January 2018 that prevented him from opposing the Motion for Sanctions, Mr. O'Mara was still present as counsel of record, could have taken the lead or at least informed the Court of Mr. Moquin's alleged non-responsiveness, yet elected to do nothing. And, at the time the Motion for Sanctions was pending, this Court had already recognized the seriousness of Plaintiffs' violations and indicated that it was considering dismissal based on those violations. See Exhibit 3, Transcript of December 12, 2017 hearing (where this Court admonished Plaintiffs that "you need to know going into these oppositions, that I'm very seriously considering granting all of it ... you know going into this motion for sanctions that you're—I haven't decided it, but I need to see compelling opposition not to grant it.").

Plaintiffs' claims about Mr. Moquin's condition cannot excuse their years of bad acts in this case, or their bad faith in filing the summary judgment motions at the eleventh hour supported by undisclosed damages, expert opinions and documents. And, it is disingenuous to argue that Mr. Moquin completely abandoned Plaintiffs and was rendered unable to work by his condition when he was able to, among other things, participate in several depositions, file a lengthy opposition to Defendants' motion for partial summary judgment and participate in oral argument on that motion, and to file two summary judgment motions totaling almost 40 pages of briefing and supported by more than 70 exhibits, including detailed declarations. As a party "cannot be relieved from a judgment taken against him in consequence of the neglect, carelessness, forgetfulness, or inattention of his attorney," *Cicerchia*, 77 Nev. at 161, this Court should deny the Rule 60(b) Motion.

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2. Plaintiffs knew of Mr. Moquin's alleged condition and alleged non-responsiveness prior to the Sanctions Order, yet chose to do nothing for financial reasons and therefore cannot show excusable neglect

In Mr. Willard's declaration in support of the Rule 60(b) Motion, Mr. Willard admits that he knew that Mr. Moquin was having personal financial difficulties and that he borrowed money from friends and family to fund Mr. Moquin's personal expenses. Rule 60(b) Motion at Exhibit 1, ¶¶63-65. Mr. Willard also admits that he became aware at some point that Mr. Moquin had suffered a complete mental breakdown, that he recommended a psychiatrist to Mr. Moquin and that he again borrowed money from a friend to pay for Mr. Moquin's treatment. *Id.* at ¶¶68-71. Therefore, it is abundantly clear that Mr. Willard was fully-aware of Mr. Moquin's alleged problems, yet continued to allow Mr. Moquin to represent Plaintiffs. However, despite Mr. Willard's knowledge of Mr. Moquin's problems and his decision to continue with Mr. Moquin as Plaintiffs' attorney, Plaintiffs now claim that Mr. Moquin's alleged problems constitute excusable neglect and ask this Court to set aside the Sanctions Order. This Court should reject Plaintiffs' argument, as Plaintiffs certainly bear significant culpability for the actions of Mr. Moquin, about which Plaintiffs now complain, based upon Mr. Willard's knowledge of Mr. Moquin's condition and his decision to allow Mr. Moquin to continue to serve as his attorney. This is another significant difference between this case and the cases upon which Plaintiffs rely in the Rule 60(b) Motion, where the parties were all unaware of their attorneys' problems. See Passarelli, 102 Nev. at 286 ("Passarelli was effectually and unknowingly deprived of legal representation") (emphasis added); U.S. v. Cirami, 563 F.2d at 29-31 (client discovered that attorney had a mental disorder that prevented him from opposing summary judgment more than two years later); Boehner, 2009 WL 1360975 at *2 (client did not learn that case had been dismissed or learn of attorney's mental condition until several months after dismissal).

In addition, Mr. Willard admits that he was informed by Mr. O'Mara prior to the dismissal of his claims that Mr. Moquin was not responsive, but decided to do nothing about it due to financial reasons. Rule 60(b) Motion at Exhibit 1, ¶81. Plaintiffs' inaction, when armed

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with this knowledge, is inexcusable, as Plaintiffs had a duty to exercise diligence to ascertain the status of their case. Indeed, one of the cases cited by Plaintiffs in the Rule 60(b) Motion stands for the proposition that even "where an attorney's mishandling of a movant's case stems from the attorney's mental illness," which might justify relief under Rule 60(b), "client diligence must still be shown." *Cobos*, 179 F.R.D. at 388; *see also Edward H. Bohlin Co., Inc. v. Banning Co., Inc.*, 6 F.3d 350, 357 (5th Cir. 1993) ("A party has a duty of diligence to inquire about the status of a case...."); *Pryor v. U.S. Postal Service*, 769 F.2d 281, 287 (5th Cir. 1985) ("This Court has pointedly announced that a party has a duty of diligence to inquire about the status of a case....").

Plaintiffs did not exercise diligence to discover the status of their case and fix the problems with their case despite ample knowledge of Mr. Moquin's alleged issues. And, Mr. Willard's claim that he had no choice but to continue working with Mr. Moquin due to financial shortcomings rings hollow, as he was able to borrow money to fund Mr. Moquin's personal life and medical treatment (and presumably to pay for his new attorneys). Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate excusable neglect, and this Court should deny the Rule 60(b) Motion.

3. Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion should be denied because they had multiple attorneys working on the case, both of which had an obligation to ensure compliance with the NRCP and this Court's Orders

Further, Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion blatantly ignores a critical fact: Plaintiffs had David O'Mara serving as local counsel. In Nevada, the responsibilities of local counsel are clearly defined, and encompass active responsibility to represent the client and manage the case:

- (a) The Nevada attorney of record shall be responsible for and actively participate in the representation of a client in any proceeding that is subject to this rule.
- (b) The Nevada attorney of record shall be present at all motions, pre-trials, or any matters in open court unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- (c) The Nevada attorney of record shall be responsible to the court...for the administration of any proceeding that is subject to this rule and for compliance with all state and local rules of practice. It is the responsibility of Nevada counsel to ensure that the proceeding is tried and managed in accordance with all applicable Nevada procedural and ethical rules.

Supreme Court Rule ("SCR") 42(14).

This Rule could not be clearer: pursuant to Nevada law, Mr. O'Mara is "responsible for" and must "actively participate in" the representation of Plaintiffs, *id.* at SCR 42(14)(a), Mr. O'Mara is responsible to the court for the administration this action, *id.* at 14(c), (1)(a)(1), and it is Mr. O'Mara's responsibility "to ensure that the proceeding is tried and managed in accordance with all applicable Nevada procedural and ethical rules." *Id.* at 14(c).

Additionally, other courts have discussed some of the policy reasons for imposing a significant role upon local counsel. As noted by one court:

Although the term 'local counsel' at one time may have meant less responsibility on the part of attorneys so designated, it is clear to the court, and should be to every lawyer who litigates in this country, that in the last ten years developments in the law have invalidated this prior meaning. The trend is, properly, away from the view that some counsel have only limited responsibility and represent a client in court in a limited capacity, or that the local counsel is somewhat less the attorney for the client than is lead counsel. In modern day practice, all counsel signing pleadings and appearing in a case are fully accountable to the court and their clients for the presentation of the case. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure...do not recognize any lawyers as less than full advocates for their clients. The law makes no distinction, as to the liability of lawyers signing pleadings, between those who are self-designated "lead" or "local" counsel. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11 places stringent obligations on all counsel signing pleadings, however designated.

Gould, Inc. v. Mitsui Min. & Smelting Co., 738 F. Supp. 1121, 1125 (N.D. Ohio 1990); see also, e.g., Duke Univ. v. Universal Prod. Inc., 2014 WL 3670019, at *2 (M.D.N.C. July 24, 2014) (unpublished) ("[B]y explicitly declaring that members of the bar of this Court who appear along with specially-appearing counsel remain 'responsible to this Court for the conduct of the litigation' and by requiring said members to sign all court filings and to attend most court proceedings, the Local Rules of this Court place[] an important responsibility upon the attorney who sponsors a pro hac vice admission to this Court. Such attorney is not merely a 'local counsel,' but shares full responsibility for the representation of the client. [Such] rule[s] impose[] a significant, ongoing responsibility on [so-called] local counsel and should not be taken lightly.").

1 2 and unfounded arguments about Mr. Moquin's failures. Even if Plaintiffs' unfounded and facially deficient theories about Mr. Moquin had any truth to them, Plaintiffs tellingly offer no 3 4 5 6 7

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explanation whatsoever as to why Mr. O'Mara did not fulfill his clearly-delineated duties pursuant to SCR 42. Indeed, Mr. O'Mara expressly "consent[ed] as Nevada Counsel of Record to the designation of Petitioner to associate in this cause pursuant to SCR 42" as part of his Motion to Associate Counsel. (On file herein). The relief that Plaintiffs seek ignores, and runs afoul of, the plain language of SCR 42.

Thus, Plaintiffs cannot simply disregard Mr. O'Mara when making their unsupported

Further, it is also worth noting that Mr. O'Mara, in practice, did have more than a perfunctory role in this case. He attended every hearing and Court conference in this case. And, among other things, Mr. O'Mara signed the Verified Complaint (on file herein) and the First Amended Verified Complaint (on file herein). See also WDCR 23(1) ("Counsel who has appeared for any party shall represent that party in the case and shall be recognized by the court and by all parties as having control of the client's case, until counsel withdraws, another attorney is substituted, or until counsel is discharged by the client in writing, filed with the filing office, in accordance with SCR 46 and this rule."). He was the sole signatory on Plaintiffs' deficient initial disclosures, (Exhibit 6), the uncured deficiencies of which ultimately proved to be a prominent basis for dismissal. See Sanctions Order. Mr. O'Mara also signed and filed a Motion before this Court representing that "Counsel has been diligently working for weeks to respond to Defendant's serial motions, which include seeking dismissal of Plaintiffs' case. With the full intention of submitting said responses, Counsel for Plaintiffs encountered unforeseen computer issues.... Counsel for Plaintiffs is confident that with a one-day extension they will be able to recreate and submit the oppositions to Defendants' three motions." (December 6, 2017, Motion, on file herein).

The fact that Plaintiffs had counsel beyond Mr. Moquin who was "responsible for" and required to "actively participate in" the representation of Willard, was responsible to the court for the administration of this action, and responsible "to ensure the proceeding [was] tried and

1 managed in accordance with all applicable Nevada procedural and ethical rules" is an 2 independent basis to deny Plaintiffs' request for relief, which is based purely on alleged (and 3 uncorroborated and inadmissible) theories regarding Mr. Moquin. 4 IV. **CONCLUSION** 5 For the reasons set forth above, Defendants respectfully request that this Court enter an 6 Order denying the Rule 60(b) Motion in its entirety. 7 8 AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 9 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the 10 11 social security number of any person. 12 DATED this 18th day of May, 2018. 13 DICKINSON WRIGHT, PLLC 14 15 /s/ Brian R. Irvine DICKINSON WRIGHT 16 JOHN P. DESMOND Nevada Bar No. 5618 17 BRIAN R. IRVINE Nevada Bar No. 7758 18 ANJALI D. WEBSTER Nevada Bar No. 12515 19 100 West Liberty Street, Suite 940 Reno, NV 89501 20 Email: Jdesmond@dickinsonwright.com Email: Birvine@dickinsonwright.com 21 Email: Awebster@dickinsonwright.com 22 Attorney for Defendants Berry Hinckley Industries, and Jerry Herbst 23 24 25 26 27 28

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 2 I certify that I am an employee of DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC, and that on this date, 3 pursuant to NRCP 5(b); I am serving a true and correct copy of the attached **OPPOSITION TO** 4 RULE 60(b) MOTION FOR RELIEF on the parties through the Second Judicial District 5 Court's E-Flex filing system to the following: 6 7 Richard D. Williamson, Esq. Brian P. Moquin LAW OFFICES OF BRIAN P. MOQUIN Jonathan Joel Tew, Esq. 8 ROBERTSON, JOHNSON, MILLER & 3287 Ruffino Lane 9 **WILLIAMSON** San Jose, California 95148 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600 10 Reno, Nevada 89501 Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counterdefendants 11 12 DATED this 18th day of May, 2018. 13 /s/ Mina Reel An employee of DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit	Description	Pages ¹¹
1	Declaration of Brian R. Irvine	3
2	Transcript of Hearing, January 10, 2017	69
3	Transcript of Hearing, December 12, 2017	28
4	Excerpt of deposition transcript of Larry Willard, August 21, 2015	8
5	Attorney status according to the California Bar	1
6	Plaintiff's Initial Disclosures, December 12, 2014	7

 $^{\rm 11}$ Exhibit page count is exclusive of exhibit slip sheet.

A.App.3820 FILED Electronically CV14-01712 2018-05-18 03:10:53 PM Jacqueline Bryant Clerk of the Court Transaction # 6687973 : japarici

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

1	DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC	
2	JOHN P. DESMOND Nevada Bar No. 5618	
	BRIAN R. IRVINE	
3	Nevada Bar No. 7758	
4	ANJALI D. WEBSTER Nevada Bar No. 12515	
5	100 West Liberty Street, Suite 940	
6	Reno, NV 89501 Tel: (775) 343-7500	
7	Fax: (775) 786-0131	
	Email: <u>Jdesmond@dickinsonwright.com</u> Email: Birvine@dickinsonwright.com	
8	Email: Awebster@dickinsonwright.com	
9	Attorney for Defendants	
10	Berry Hinckley Industries and Jerry Herbst	
11	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
12	IN AND FOR THE CO	OUNTY OF WASHOE
13	LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as	— CASE NO. CV14-01712
14	trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. 6
15	CORPORATION, a California corporation; EDWARD E. WOOLEY AND JUDITH A.	
16	WOOLEY, individually and as trustees of the	
17	Edward C. Wooley and Judith A. Wooley Intervivos Revocable Trust 2000,	
18		
	Plaintiff,	
19	VS.	
20	BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an	
21	individual,	
22	Defendants.	
23		
	BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a	
24	Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an individual;	
25		
26	Counterclaimants,	
27		
,,		

Page 1 of 3

LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation;

Counter-defendants.

<u>DECLARATION OF BRIAN R. IRVINE IN SUPPORT OF</u> DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO RULE 60(b) MOTION FOR RELIEF

- I, Brian R. Irvine, pursuant to NRS 53.045, declare and state as follows:
- 1. I am an attorney with the law firm of DICKINSON WRIGHT, PLLC, attorneys for Defendants BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES ("BHI") and JERRY HERBST (collectively with BHI, "Defendants") in the above-captioned action.
- 2. I submit this Declaration in support of Defendants' Opposition to the Willard Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief ("Opposition"). I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth in this Declaration and, if called as a witness, could and would competently testify thereto.
- 3. Attached to the Opposition as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of the Transcript of Hearing, January 10, 2017.
- 4. Attached to the Opposition as **Exhibit 3** is a true and correct copy of the Transcript of Hearing, December 12, 2017.
- 5. Attached to the Opposition as **Exhibit 4** is a true and correct copy of Excerpt of deposition transcript of Larry Willard, August 21, 2015.
- 6. Attached to the Opposition as **Exhibit 5** is a true and correct copy of the attorney status information for Brian P. Moquin from the California Bar's webpage, which I accessed and printed on May 17, 2018.
- 7. Attached to the Opposition as **Exhibit 6** is a true and correct copy of Plaintiffs' Initial Disclosures of December 12, 2014.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct. DATED this 18th day of May, 2018. /s/ Brian R. Irvine BRIAN R. IRVINE Page 3 of 3

A.App.3823

A.App.3824
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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6687973 : japarici

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

Code #4185				
SUNSHINE REPORTING SERVICES 151 Country Estates Circle				
Reno, Nevada 89511 775-323-3411				
773 323 3411				
IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA				
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE				
HONORABLE LYNNE K. SIMONS, DISTRICT JUDGE				
-000-				
LARRY J. WILLARD, et al., Case No. CV14-01712				
Plaintiffs, Dept. 6				
VS.				
BERRY-HINCKLEY, et al.,				
Defendants.				
/				
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS				
HEARING ON MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT				
January 10, 2017				
Reno, Nevada				
DEDONTED DV. CONSTANCE & FIGUREDS COD #442 DVD COD				
REPORTED BY: CONSTANCE S. EISENBERG, CCR #142, RMR, CRR				
Job No. 364978				

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1 TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 2017, RENO, NEVADA, 9:41 A.M. 2 -000-3 THE COURT: This is the time set for oral arguments on Defendants' motion for partial summary judgment in case number 4 5 CV14-01712, Willard, et al., versus Berry-Hinckley Industries, 6 et al. 7 Please state your appearances. 8 MR. IRVINE: Brian Irvine on behalf of defendants, and 9 with me is Anjali Webster. Good morning, Your Honor. Brian Moquin. 10 MR. MOQUIN: 11 We have the plaintiffs with cocounsel, David O'Mara. And 12 plaintiffs Larry Willard and Ed Wooley are also present. 13 THE COURT: Good morning. 14 Counsel, I have read everything, and I'm going to allow 15 you to go ahead and make your arguments. 16 I do have some specific points that I want to address, 17 but I don't want to foreclose whatever you would like to argue 18 because we have the time set aside. 19 So you may proceed. 20 MR. IRVINE: Thank you, Your Honor. We appreciate you 21 scheduling time for us to hear this motion today. And, obviously, 22 jump in and ask me whatever questions you want. I'm very flexible 23 in how I can present this, so it won't bother me. 24 Your Honor, we filed this motion for partial summary 25 judgment for a couple of purposes.

The most important reason is, we want to focus the remaining issues in this case to allow us to streamline our presentation to Your Honor in what we anticipate will be future motions for summary judgment and trial in this case.

We want to make sure also -- second reason is that the plaintiffs, if they prevail in this case, get what they contracted for and nothing else, because a reading of the operative pleading, the first amended complaint in this case, shows that the plaintiffs are seeking unforeseeable, remote and overreaching damages that they are not entitled to as a matter of settled Nevada law, specifically, well beyond the more than \$20 million in cumulative damages for future rent sought by the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs are also seeking multimillions of dollars in damages for purported losses that don't result directly from any breach by the defendants and which are not foreseeable to the parties at the time the leases were executed.

Specifically, looking at the first verified amended complaint -- and, Your Honor, I'll be referring to two sets of plaintiffs here today.

We've got the Willard plaintiffs, which are Mr. Willard and his company, Overland, and the Wooley plaintiffs, which are Mr. Wooley and his wife and an entity there as well.

So with respect to the Willard plaintiffs, if you look at the first amended complaint, we've got the rent damages they are seeking in paragraph 14.

1 And then at paragraph 15, we've got what I'll refer to 2 as the short sale damages, which Mr. Willard is claiming as a 3 result of being forced to sell the property located at Longley and 4 South Virginia Streets following a threatened foreclosure by the lender. 5 6 Specifically, they are seeking about 4.4, \$4 million in earnest money that the Willard plaintiffs claim they invested in 7 8 that property. 9 They are also claiming at least \$3 million in tax 10 consequences and \$550,000, roughly, in closing costs. And those 11 are all in paragraph 15 of the first amended complaint. 12 THE COURT: But the amounts really don't matter, 13 correct? I mean, it's the principal that matters. 14 MR. IRVINE: That's correct, Your Honor. I'm just 15 trying to be specific as to what we're going to ask for. But you 16 are right, the amounts don't matter. 17 So I'll call those the closing -- excuse me, the short 18 sale damages for the Willard plaintiffs. 19 The other category of damages that the Willard 20 plaintiffs are seeking are what I'll call the attorney's fees 21 damages. 22 And these are damages that the Willard plaintiffs are 23 seeking for two purposes. 24 Firstly, as a result of the threatened foreclosure

proceedings by their lender, Mr. Willard voluntarily filed for

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Chapter 11 protection down in Northern California.

He later dismissed that bankruptcy voluntarily after he was unable to, apparently, renegotiate with the bank. But they are seeking all their fees and costs associated with that bankruptcy filing, which was voluntarily dismissed.

They are also seeking fees as damages here, not as attorney's fees as a prevailing party in this case, but as damages, the fees and costs that they incurred filing their original complaint in state court in Northern California.

That case was also dismissed by the Court. And we've got some exhibits in there that show that the case was pretty wildly overreaching with respect to not the only damages that were sought, but the parties that were named as defendants.

So I'll call those the attorney's fees damages.

Those are actually common to both the Willard and Wooley plaintiffs with respect to the California state court action. The bankruptcy court piece is unique to Mr. Willard.

Then with respect to Mr. Wooley, the other category of damages I'll be discussing today are the damages that they claim they incurred as a result of having to sell the Baring Boulevard property in Sparks, because, allegedly, the Baring Boulevard property and the Highway 50 property, which is actually at issue in this case, were cross-collateralized on the loan, meaning that if they defaulted under one, both were security for the note.

And so Mr. Wooley has indicated that he was forced to

sell the Baring Boulevard property in order to cure his default on the Highway 50 loan and lose -- and avoid losing that property.

He's claiming that as a damage in this case, even though

the Baring Boulevard property was not operated by my client at the time he sold it.

We -- as we set forth in our motion, we believe that all of these damages are precluded under Nevada law on consequential damages.

You have to look to when the contracts were formed to determine whether the damages were foreseeable as a matter of law. And you also have to look as to whether plaintiffs actually incurred some of these damages.

As we briefed this, some of the short sale damages that the Willard plaintiffs are claiming, they have never paid those. They have never written a check, never actually been financially harmed.

And we can get to that, but that's another reason for this Court deciding that those damages are inappropriate.

THE COURT: Is there dispute as to whether they were paid or not?

MR. IRVINE: I think there may be as to the closing costs. I think the plaintiffs have certainly conceded that they never paid any taxes as a result of forgiven debt income from the short sale.

They never paid those taxes. They are claiming an

additional type of damage out of that now.

But it's very clear under Nevada law -- and I'm citing to the Hilton Hotels case, and I'll quote. "The damages are not recoverable for loss that the party in breach did not have reason to foresee as a probable result of the breach when the contract was made."

And the Hilton case cites with approval, the restatement second of contracts at Section 351, which further defines "foreseeability."

It says "Damages are not recoverable for loss that the party in breach did not have reason to foresee as a probable result of the breach when the contract was made."

It says, number two, "Loss may be foreseeable as a probable result of a breach because it follows from the breach, A, in the ordinary course of events; or B, as a result of special circumstances beyond the ordinary course of events that the party in breach had reason to know."

THE COURT: But doesn't the Hilton case really cut both ways for you, because the Court there found that the trial court erred by not submitting a third claim -- that was the loss of profits claim -- to the jury?

MR. IRVINE: Well, there is -- foreseeability, to be sure, Your Honor, is usually a question of fact. But here, we think that all the discovery that's necessary has been completed for this Court to determine these as a matter of law.

THE COURT: So you would distinguish that portion of that case?

MR. IRVINE: And that's the reason, Your Honor, because that usually is a question of fact.

We did all the discovery we wanted to do on this. We filed our motion. Plaintiffs opposed the motion. They didn't do so under Rule 56(f). They haven't taken a position that they need additional facts for this Court to decide.

So we would submit that it's appropriate for this Court to decide these issues on foreseeability as a matter of law at this point in the case.

THE COURT: And wasn't the supplement unopposed?
Essentially, the additional information that you provided the Court, there was no opposition or any additional information provided by plaintiffs?

MR. IRVINE: That's correct, Your Honor. There was no response to that.

And by way of background, if it wasn't clear, we did that supplement because of some information that came later in the case after the briefing. And so we felt it would be appropriate for Your Honor to see what our expert had to say on the tax damages.

And there's been no rebuttal report disclosed to Ms. Salazar either, Your Honor. And the deadline for that has run, just so you know that.

1 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. IRVINE: So, getting back to where -- I left off with the restatement.

So there are two ways that something can be foreseeable. It can be a damage that flows in the ordinary course of events, something you would expect for this type of breach in all cases, or the breaching party had some special knowledge about the consequences of a possible breach.

And neither of those are met for any of the categories of damages we've identified. And the burden of proving foreseeability is on the plaintiff, as it is in all cases for damages.

So I would like to start with Mr. Willard's damages and the Willard plaintiffs' damages.

Specifically, I'll start with the short sale damages.

And we've cited a number of cases about this, which all say the same thing.

We've got the Margolese case from the Ninth Circuit. We have the Enak Realty case from the Supreme Court of New York. And we have -- sorry. And we have the Boise joint venture case from the Court of Appeals of Oregon, all which say the same thing, which says, in the case of a lease -- and I'm quoting from Margolese.

"In the case of a lessee, the lessee generally does not expect that the lessor will lose his property if the lease is

breached. Rather, a lessee would expect to be liable for lost rent and any physical damage to the premises."

All three of those cases hold the same thing and we would submit that that's the case here.

Otherwise, if the Court were to hold that a commercial lessee assumes, essentially, the debt of the landlord, then he might as well set the lease aside and call the lessee a guarantor, because, really, they are signing up to pay the rent.

And in this case, the Willard plaintiffs are asking them not only to be responsible for rent, which is a very high amount, \$15 million plus, they are also asking them to, essentially, be responsible for the debt service that the landlord is obligated to.

So we would submit that under the first prong of the restatement with respect to the short sale damages, the foreclosure on the property and the following short sale are not something that's foreseeable in the ordinary course when you breach a lease.

We would also submit that there was no actual special knowledge that defendants had at the time the parties entered into the contracts that it was probable that Willard would have the property foreclosed upon if the tenants stopped paying rent.

And this really goes to the summary judgment standard, Your Honor.

We provided an affidavit from Tim Herbst that

demonstrated that BHI had no reason to believe at the time the Willard lease was executed that a breach of that lease by BHI could force Willard to sell the property, incur tax consequences, closing costs, or lost earnest money.

We shifted the burden to the plaintiffs with the evidence that we produced as part of our motion. And the Willard plaintiffs didn't offer any evidence to contradict what Mr. Herbst said. So summary judgment should be granted under Rule 56(e).

In fact, not only did they not contradict it, they agreed with Mr. Herbst.

If you look at Mr. Willard's deposition testimony, which we attached as Exhibit 6 to our motion, pages 117 to 119, he testified that he only spoke to Tim Herbst several years after the execution of the Willard lease. The Willard lease was executed in 2005.

Mr. Willard testified that he had discussions with the Herbst family in 2008 and, again, in 2012 about the problems that it would cause if the Herbst family breached the lease.

But those discussions don't impose any special knowledge upon the defendants here, because you have to look at the time the lease was formed.

And there's no question, it's undisputed that all of these conversations about the consequences of a breach took place three years, maybe even as much as six or seven years after the lease was executed.

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And you can't do that. You have to look at foreseeability at the time the lease was signed, because that's the time when the -- when the tenant has the opportunity to say wait a minute, what kind of liability am I going to assume here.

That's the chance they have to not assume that liability. After the lease is signed, it's a done deal. So that's when you have to look at foreseeability.

The only evidence that plaintiffs provided that the short sale damages might have been foreseeable to the tenants is the subordination agreement that they attached to their opposition as Exhibit 32, which they claim put the tenant on notice that a breach could result in a foreclosure, short sale, default, all that kind of stuff.

But if we look at the subordination agreement, that argument really doesn't hold water. The subordination agreement in Exhibit 32 was executed on February 21st, 2006. Again, we're looking at about three months after the lease was executed.

And it was recorded on February 24th, 2006.

So, again, this was signed by the tenant several months after the lease was executed and has no bearing on foreseeability.

In addition, it's important to note that this really would only put the tenant, at best, on notice that there was financing in place. It doesn't say anywhere in here that there would be a foreclosure if the lease was breached.

And thirdly, this subordination agreement shows that the

lender is an entity known as South Valley National Bank.

Well, that's not the loan that the Willard plaintiffs defaulted under, and that's not the loan that was eventually foreclosed upon or was satisfied by a short sale.

That's a different loan. That's the loan with a bank called Telesis.

And if you look at Exhibit 33, you'll see that that's the case, that a deed of trust was executed in favor of Telesis Community Credit Union in March of 2006.

And there's no evidence that this was given to the Herbsts, and it doesn't matter because it's several months after the lease was executed.

So the plaintiffs didn't even breach the loan that they provided to the tenants as part of the subordination agreement.

The next argument that the plaintiffs used in their opposition was to cite to a number of lease provisions to try to get around the requirement that all damages under Nevada law have to be foreseeable.

And this is at the opposition at page 14 where they run through a number of lease provisions and try to say that these lease provisions somehow eliminate the foreseeability requirement or help them meet it.

I'm sorry, Your Honor, bear with me one moment.

But, Your Honor, I would submit that all the provisions that the plaintiffs cite in this section, which starts at page 14,

don't do anything to obviate the foreseeability requirement.

The first provision that the plaintiffs cite there is Section 4-D of the lease, which talks about rent.

This is a provision that details the tenants' obligation to pay rent. It's entitled "Rental and Monetary Obligations."

And sure, it says that the landlord is entitled to rent and the tenant has to pay it.

It doesn't say anything about foreclosure. It doesn't say anything about short sales.

THE COURT: What about the term "monetary obligations"?

MR. IRVINE: Well, sure, yeah. The plaintiffs have monetary -- excuse me. The tenant has monetary obligations to pay rent certainly, and it's a triple net lease. They have the obligations to pay taxes, they have the obligations to pay utilities and everything else that goes with that.

But in order for this to get around the foreseeability requirement, it would certainly have to say more than, hey, tenant, you owe money under this lease.

It doesn't say anything about damages that were caused by the breach of the loan that the plaintiffs had.

Same thing holds true for Section 8 of the lease, which is addressed later there. This is the section on taxes and assessments and also goes with the triple net nature of the lease.

And we won't dispute that it certainly says that the tenant has the obligation to pay 100 percent of the taxes on the

property during the lease term. We're not disputing that.

And if they had a claim that we hadn't paid some kind of tax damage, we wouldn't be here.

This provision doesn't say anything, again, about financing. It doesn't say anything about foreclosures. It doesn't say anything at all about the damages that the Willard plaintiffs are seeking here.

THE COURT: So your position is although they claim tax consequences, it's simply something different than what is intended by Section 8?

MR. IRVINE: Absolutely. Absolutely.

This says -- this says that the lessee shall pay -- and I'm paraphrasing a bit here --

THE COURT: I have it right here in front of me.

MR. IRVINE: -- "all taxes and assessments of every type and nature assessed against or imposed upon the property or the lessee."

The taxes that the Willard plaintiffs are seeking are personal income taxes to both Mr. Willard and to Overland. This doesn't address anything or impose any obligation upon the tenant to pay the personal income taxes of any of the plaintiffs.

Willard plaintiffs also cite to Section 15 of the lease, which is the indemnification provision. And I wanted to spend a minute on this because I think this is an interesting area.

The plaintiffs are claiming that the indemnification

provision somehow gives them rights for direct damages from my clients for the breach of the lease.

But that's not what indemnity is. Indemnity is there to serve against -- to serve to defend plaintiffs for claims that are brought against -- brought by third parties for actions that my client took or failed to take.

The best example might be taxes. For instance, if we didn't pay the property taxes on the property for the first quarter of 2012, and the County came after the plaintiffs, they would have indemnity from us from that claim against Washoe County.

That doesn't give them any additional rights against us for direct liability.

And that's what both the Boise joint venture case, which we cite on page 11 of our reply, the Pacificorp v. SimplexGrinnell case from Oregon, and the May Department Store case from the Colorado Court of Appeals all say.

"Indemnity clauses are intended to protect parties against claims made by third parties and do not apply to actions between the contracting parties directly."

Same thing with the May case. I'll quote, "Generally indemnity language is construed to apply only to claims asserted by third parties against the indemnitee, not to claims based upon injuries or damages suffered directly by that party."

So, again, this indemnification provision doesn't give

them any additional rights under this contract. This would give them the right to a defense from us against claims made by third parties.

And I would submit that they are simply misconstruing the effect of the indemnity provision.

Moving on, Your Honor, to the tax consequence damages specifically, we -- damages in this case, frankly, have been a bit of a moving target.

I read to you from the first amended complaint. We've never received a specific damages computation from any of the plaintiffs in this case under 16.1, as they are required to do, despite multiple demands from us.

We've done some written discovery and deposition discovery from them on their damages, specifically about the tax damages. And we were always told that it was income from debt forgiveness.

But then in the opposition, we learn for the first time that they never actually paid the debt forgiveness income. We raised that in the brief, and we said, hey, we don't have any evidence you paid this.

On page 10 of their opposition, the Willard plaintiffs conceded that they didn't claim any tax damages.

They say, since the Willard plaintiffs' respective total debt was greater than their respective total assets, these tax liabilities were not reported as income and are consequently no

longer being claimed as damages.

But then they change their position for the first time in this opposition and say that the damages they are now seeking are what they call capital loss carryovers that they have been carrying as an asset.

Well, we would submit that capital loss carryovers are even more remote and more attenuated than debt forgiveness income.

And we certainly, the plaintiffs -- excuse me. The tenant certainly had no reason to know what the accounting circumstances were for the Willard plaintiffs and that they were carrying these capital loss carryovers.

And in addition, as we put forth in our supplement, these aren't a dollar-for-dollar damage anyway. These would have to be multiplied by the applicable tax rate to arrive at plaintiffs' actual loss benefit.

But it doesn't matter because these are completely unforeseeable, and there's no chance that any of the tenants had special knowledge that would put them on notice that plaintiffs were carrying these on their books and would lose them as the result of a breach of the lease as result of the foreclosure.

I mean, there's multiple steps in between that cancel out the foreseeability here.

With respect to the earnest money component of the short sale damages, again, none of the lease provisions we've looked at remotely contemplate the tenants having to pay the landlords back

for their initial investment in the property. It's categorically unreasonable to require a tenant to be responsible for that.

I mean, Your Honor, I would submit that you could look at the hypothetical residential lease where a family rents a property and that's where they are going to live. Someone loses their job and they can't pay the rent on the property they are renting anymore.

Then all of a sudden, they are responsible for all the landlord's financing damages? It just doesn't make sense. It's a slippery slope that we can't go down.

It's also directly contradicted by the Margolese case.

In that case, the plaintiffs were seeking to recover -- and I'm at page 1 here.

Plaintiffs/appellants brought the action for lost rentals, cost of tenant improvements and their lost equity in the property, which I submit is the same as lost earnest money.

And the Court held that because they are just a general lessee, there's no expectation that the lessor would lose his property if the lease were breached and the lessee's liability is limited to the lost rent and physical damages to the premises.

And I would say there's no reason to depart from that here based upon the evidence before the Court.

Finally, with respect to the closing costs component of the short sale damages, I won't repeat the foreseeability part of this. Again, it's not anywhere contemplated in the lease.

There's no special knowledge about that.

This one is interesting because there's no evidence that Willard actually paid any closing costs with respect to that short sale.

The closing statement, which the Willard plaintiffs disclosed in discovery and which is attached to our motion as Exhibit 9, simply shows that all of the proceeds from the short sale went to the lender and that the closing costs that were incurred simply went to reduce the amount of money that the lender received, which increased the amount of debt forgiveness that the Willard plaintiffs received.

And they are not claiming damages for that debt forgiveness income anymore.

So it's not as if Willard wrote a check here. He's not out of pocket for any of these closing costs. Certainly, no evidence to the contrary has been produced. The closing costs only impacted how much Willard lenders would receive in the payoff from that purchase price.

I think that's what I have with respect to the short sale damages, Your Honor, if you have any questions on any of that.

THE COURT: No. I addressed it with regard to Hilton.

I wanted to ask that very question. You can move on to attorney's fees.

MR. IRVINE: I'm going to actually do attorney's fees

1 last because that's common to both of the plaintiffs. So I'll
2 skip over to Mr. Wooley's claim for damages on the
3 Baring Boulevard cross-collateralization now.

That's a tough word.

Again, we're looking at the same law on foreseeability.

And the leases in play here, Your Honor, are, if not identical,

then 99 percent identical.

So the provisions that the plaintiffs have cited in their opposition brief about indemnity and the taxes and the monetary obligations and all of that, I won't repeat those arguments with respect to Baring because they apply to both.

But it's clear that the Wooley lease was executed in December of 2005. That's Exhibit 10 to our brief. And it's also clear that when that lease was executed, the Wooley plaintiffs did not own the Baring Boulevard property.

The Baring purchase was executed about six months later.

That was in, I believe, May of 2006. And I think that's

Exhibits 13 and 14 to the opposition brief.

Yes, that's -- let's see here. Yes, that's the lease and the guarantee for the Baring Boulevard property, which are both dated later in time.

And the deed of trust on that property and the note and the purchase and sale agreement are all attached to the opposition as well.

But it's undisputed that the Baring property was not

owned at the time of the Highway 50 lease, which is subject to this case, was executed.

And it's undisputed that there's no way that the tenants could have known about any cross-collateralization provisions between the two parties when they signed the lease because they didn't own Baring yet, didn't have financing on Baring yet. So there couldn't have been any cross-collateralization for them to be aware of.

There's certainly nothing in the lease that references cross-collateralization with another property, certainly nothing in there that says that if you breach the Highway 50 lease, that the Wooley plaintiffs are going to be forced to sell an unrelated property at a loss, which would cause them to incur liabilities.

Because foreseeability is measured at the time of entering into the contract, this precludes Wooley from claiming foreseeability as a matter of law.

And, Your Honor, I think a little background here would be helpful as well.

The first complaint in this case, the Wooley plaintiffs actually sought direct damages for breach of the lease on Baring.

And we had to point out to them that we were no longer operating Baring and that it had been sold to Jackson's food stores and that Jackson's was fully performing.

It took a few months, but they eventually conceded that position and came up with this new damages model to try to get

another \$600,000 for the loss on Baring, plus some tax damages.

And, again, we submitted the affidavit of Tim Herbst, saying that BHI had no knowledge of any of this cross-collateralization or financing consequences with respect to Highway 50 breach having an effect on Baring. His affidavit is pretty clear.

And, again, under Rule 56, the burden shifted to the plaintiff to come up with affirmative evidence, including affidavits contradicting Mr. Herbst. They weren't able to do that.

In fact, Mr. Wooley in his deposition admits -- I'm at pages 119 and 120 of his deposition. He admits that he didn't discuss any of that with any of the Herbst family and that they had no reason to know about it.

So I would submit for all of those reasons the Baring property damages from the cross-collateralization and the forced sale of that property, none of that was foreseeable as a matter of law.

Nothing -- it's not discussed in the lease. It's not a natural consequence of a breach of a lease, and there was no special knowledge that the Herbst parties had that would impose liability on them.

With respect to the attorney's fees damages, I'll start with the California action because it's common to both the Willard and Wooley plaintiffs.

They are claiming that they had to hire an attorney to file suit against BHI and Herbst in Santa Clara County and incurred \$35,000 roughly in attorney's fees.

Well, Your Honor, the lease -- both leases, in fact, have a pretty clear venue and choice of law provision that requires lawsuits to be filed here in Nevada, not in California.

The California case, as I said before, included a number of parties that were in no way related to this case.

We attached a docket sheet, Your Honor, and a motion to dismiss at Exhibits 4 and 5 to our motion respectively. And you'll see, if you look at those, that in that case, they named Jerry Herbst's wife Mary Ann, who had nothing to do with the transaction between these parties; named Timothy Herbst, who, again, had no -- didn't sign a guarantee or anything else.

They named Terrible Herbst's, Inc. They named some financial consultants, Mark Berger, Crossroad Solutions Group.

They named Union Bank, who is the successor in interest to Santa Barbara Bank.

There was significant motion practice over in the California court having to do not only with jurisdiction and venue, but also just that there were no viable claims against any of these parties.

The California court eventually dismissed that case and it was brought here.

Well, we think that these fees are not recoverable by

the plaintiffs in this action as damages for a number of reasons.

Firstly, they are not -- they are not special damages.

The Christopher Homes case is the most comprehensive case the Nevada Supreme Court has on this issue. That's from 2014.

And it clarifies what was, I guess, kind of a mess that we had with the other previous cases, the Horgan case and the Sandy Valley Associates case.

But after the Christopher Homes v. Liu case, it's pretty clear that special damages -- attorney's fees can only be recovered as special damages in limited circumstances.

The first one is cases concerning title to real property, slander of title actions. You can get attorney's fees as special damages if you are suing to remove a cloud on title. That, obviously, doesn't apply here.

Or a party to a contract can seek to recover from a breaching party the fees that arise from the breach that caused the nonbreaching party to accrue attorney's fees in defending against a third party's legal action.

This was pretty similar to what I was arguing on the indemnity provision earlier. You can only get attorney's fees as special damages if somebody else sues you and you have to defend that. You can go back to the party you have a contract with and try to get your attorney's fees back from them.

And that would be, you know, fairly similar to an indemnification case. The example I used with Washoe County is

probably somewhat still good, although they probably wouldn't sue, but it's very similar to an indemnity.

And it's simply not one of the circumstances here that the Court contemplated in the Christopher Homes case.

Here, we've got plaintiffs making a deliberate choice to go sue in the wrong forum. They sued the wrong defendants, and their case was dismissed. And under the law, those aren't special damages that we have to pay for here.

We don't think that they would be recoverable -assuming the plaintiffs someday prevail in this case, we don't
think they would be recoverable as a prevailing party under the
contract either.

We think, frankly, that the California court would be the proper forum to award those damages in the first place, not this court.

But because they don't meet the test in

Christopher Homes, you don't really have to get there. They are
simply not special damages and both plaintiffs should be precluded
from seeking them in this case.

And then, finally, Your Honor, my last piece is the bankruptcy damages that are unique to the Willard plaintiffs.

Again, Mr. Willard filed for personal bankruptcy over in California. He testified specifically that he did that to try to stop the foreclosure and to renegotiate with the bank.

That was unsuccessful. The bankruptcy was voluntarily

dismissed by Mr. Willard.

There's certainly, again, no way that that bankruptcy was somehow foreseeable under the provisions of the Willard lease.

My client certainly had no special knowledge of that.

Mr. Willard expressly admits that the defendants had no special knowledge of that. At his deposition, Exhibit 6 to the motion at page 115, he says that he never had discussions with BHI or Jerry Herbst about the possibility of filing bankruptcy, should rent on the property stop being paid.

So with that, Your Honor, we would submit that these categories of damages, the short sale damages for the Willard plaintiffs, the attorney's fees for the California action for both plaintiffs, the cross-collateralization damages for the Baring property for the Wooley plaintiffs, and the bankruptcy damages for the Willard plaintiffs are all precluded as a matter of law under Nevada law on consequential damages and the requirement that such damages be foreseeable at the time of the execution of the contracts.

THE COURT: Counsel, is it sufficient where the lease is signed by one principal, Berry-Hinckley, but your affidavit is signed by the treasurer --

MR. IRVINE: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Is that sufficient to establish -- because you shift the burden to the plaintiffs, is that sufficient to establish those facts? They are all based on information and

1 belief? 2 MR. IRVINE: They are, Your Honor. And frankly, that's 3 probably the best we could do. We would submit that we shifted the burden and they didn't come back. 4 5 Mr. Herbst talked to his father. He investigated it. 6 And as a corporate representative of Berry-Hinckley, who is the lessee under the lease, he said that there was nothing that they 7 8 knew as a corporation when the lease was executed that would lead them to believe that any of these damages would be a consequence 10 of a breach. 11 THE COURT: And going back to the Margolese case --12 MR. IRVINE: Yes. 13 THE COURT: -- now, you are arguing that that's 14 factually persuasive, correct, that -- or binding? 15 MR. IRVINE: Well, I don't think it's binding on this 16 Court, no, Your Honor. This is -- it's an unpublished 17 Ninth Circuit disposition for a judge I used to clerk for, which I 18 didn't realize until I read it last night, but Judge Brunetti. 19 But, no, it's not binding on this Court. We certainly 20 aren't taking that position. Frankly, there's not that much 21 law --22 THE COURT: Right. 23 MR. IRVINE: -- on this type of factual scenario. So we 24 found what we could for you. 25 I did note in that case, it is factually persuasive

1 because that plaintiff -- actually, it's not a plaintiff, it's a 2 defendant and third-party plaintiff, was seeking as part of their 3 damages their lost equity in the property, which is what 4 Mr. Willard and Overland are seeking by way of their lost earnest 5 money claim here. 6 And that was precluded by the Margolese court, so I 7 thought it was factually similar. That's why we cited it. 8 THE COURT: At the end of the day, I mean, you are 9 really taking the position that the damages that are allowable 10 under 20-B, correct, Section 20-B of the lease? 11 MR. IRVINE: 20-B of the lease is the remedies 12 provision, yes. 13 THE COURT: And that they should be restricted to that? 14 MR. IRVINE: Yes, yes. The lease, as they have noted in 15 their opposition papers -- these leases, I should say, because 16 they both have 20-B in common, have broad remedies for the 17 landlord in the case of a breach. 18 THE COURT: But not as broad as they have asserted? 19 MR. IRVINE: No, you still have -- no matter what the 20 contract says, you still have to determine whether the damages 21 that are being sought are foreseeable. That's a fundamental 22 premise. 23 And, you know, we cited law going back to the 1800s in 24 our reply brief on this because that's how far it goes back.

And really, unless the lease specifically provides for

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these type of damages, then you have to do the normal Hilton restatement foreseeability test to see if these damages flow in the ordinary course, number one, or if the tenant had some kind of special knowledge that would put them on notice that the consequences are foreseeable.

And neither of those are in play here.

In fact, the plaintiffs cited in their opposition, the Gilman case, which is the family law divorce case, which I thought was interesting. I hadn't found that case in my research.

But it says at -- I'll give you the Nevada cite -- at page 426, that when parties to a contract foresee a condition which may develop and provide in their contract a remedy for the happening of that condition, the presumption is that the parties intended the prescribed remedy as the sole remedy for that condition.

And, Your Honor, I would submit that the parties here did just that with paragraph 20-B. It's a comprehensive remedies provision that allows the plaintiffs a lot of different options to seek recovery against their tenant in the event of a breach.

And we would ask that they be held to the four corners of the agreement on that and not the unforeseeable damages that we're addressing here today.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Counsel.

MR. IRVINE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Who will be arguing?

MR. MOQUIN: Brian Moquin, Your Honor. I apologize, I'm getting over the flu, so I'll try to keep my --

THE COURT: Many people have had it recently. If you need water, it's there.

MR. MOQUIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

I appreciate the opportunity to present argument.

First -- and, I guess, going in reverse order might be the simplest.

With respect to the last point that was just raised, 20-B is not the sole source of remedy provision in the lease.

If you look at page 18 of the lease, which in our opposition is Exhibit 2, 2-18, at the bottom, it says "All powers and remedies given by this section to lessor subject to applicable law shall be cumulative and not exclusive of one another or if any other right or remedy or any other powers of remedy is available to lessor under this lease." Okay?

So our argument is that although it is true that Section 20-B is quite broad, it is not the exclusive section with respect to remedies. It is the liquidated damages section for sure, but Section 15 also applies.

And I think it's a moot point whether or not indemnification, which is Section 15, would apply to first-party claims, because the vast majority in effect now, all of the claims that are flowing under that provision are third party. They are not direct first-party claims.

All the other claims, for example, attorney's fees, fall out of 20-B not under indemnification.

But the indemnification clause is quite broad. And what it does, and the way that I've structured our opposition, was not to say that Section 4-B and Section 8 provide any kind of remedies, it was to establish definitions of terms that were used later on.

But it gives rise to reimbursement for any and all losses caused by, incurred or resulting from, among other things, breach of, default under, or failure to perform any term or provision of this lease by lessee, which is clearly the case here.

If we look at the definition of "losses," it, too, is quite comprehensive. That is found on page 32 of Exhibit 2.

"Losses" means "any and all claims, suits, liabilities, actions, proceedings, obligations, debts, damages, losses, costs, diminutions in value, fines, penalties, interest, charges, fees, judgments, awards, amounts paid in settlement, and damages of whatever kind or nature that are incurred."

I can hardly imagine a more comprehensive list of damages.

So just broadly speaking, with respect to this foreseeability issue, our argument is that, in fact, the parties did contract, and the types of damages that we're discussing here were contemplated because they are expressly provided for in terms of the damages that are recoverable.

THE COURT: So your position is that this definition of "losses" is so broad that it encompasses these additional damages, and that, actually, because it does, you do not have to apply a foreseeability test?

MR. MOQUIN: Well, that's not 100 percent accurate, but it's close.

The term "any and all" has been held to apply to virtually everything except for negligence of the person that's being indemnified. And the Nevada law is pretty clear that that is not the case.

But with respect to everything else, the Court is obliged to -- there's no ambiguity in terms of the language of the indemnification clause to read the plain language of the indemnification clause entry as it is, as it is written.

THE COURT: So if you look at these damages as a whole, and when I was analyzing the moving papers and the opposition and reply, and if you go one by one, does the fact that there really was a volitional act on the part of the plaintiff, in any way -- for instance, tax consequences resulting from cancelled mortgage debt.

For instance, the fact that there's -- this language doesn't exactly apply in a contract, but the concept does, and that is this, that if the plaintiff took an act, for instance, declaring bankruptcy --

MR. MOQUIN: Uh-huh.

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              THE COURT: -- does that obviate any kind of obligation
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    for those damages, because, in other words, they are kind of
 3
    creating their damages.
 4
              MR. MOQUIN: The only thing I can think that would fit
 5
    into that would be attorney's fees and bankruptcy filing fees. Is
6
    that what you are referring to?
 7
              THE COURT: Well, the point is that they didn't have to
   declare bankruptcy necessarily.
8
9
              MR. MOQUIN: Okay. Well, this --
10
              THE COURT: So if he took an act, isn't he really
11
    creating damages?
12
              MR. MOQUIN: No, he was trying to mitigate.
13
              THE COURT: Okay.
14
              MR. MOQUIN: And if you look at 20-B page 2, Exhibit 2,
    page 18, the numbers here are strange, but 20-B Section 5, lower
15
16
    case B in the middle of page 18 states, under the liquidated
17
    damages provision that the lessors would be able to recover from
18
    lessee "all costs paid or incurred by lessor as a result of such
19
    breach, regardless of whether or not legal proceedings are
20
    actually commenced."
21
              Now, the definition of "costs" is important. And that,
22
    again, is in the appendix to the lease, which is on page 30 --
23
              THE COURT:
                         -6.
24
              MR. MOQUIN:
                           36.
25
              Well, actually, "Cost" is defined on page 29.
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1 THE COURT: Great.

MR. MOQUIN: Means "All reasonable costs and expenses incurred by a person, including without limitation" -- "without limitation, reasonable attorney's fees and expenses, court costs, expert witness fees," and so forth.

THE COURT: And you don't think that that's restricted to the relationship -- the contracting parties' relationship, but that it encompasses any and all fees and expenses that could be paid to any lawyer for --

MR. MOQUIN: Arising out of the breach.

And I don't think there's any disputing that the sole reason that my predecessor, Mr. Goldblatt, was engaged was because of this breach.

And he chose to file in Santa Clara County, California.

That was a year before I came on board.

With respect to the disposition of that matter, what had happened is Mr. Goldblatt was in a serious auto accident, was in ICU at Stanford for several weeks, and I was approached and I took on the case.

It was too late for me to file any kind of opposition or reply to their motion to dismiss in the discovery matter.

So I reached out to Mr. Desmond, who was the lead counsel for defendants, and, basically, said that I thought that I could dramatically simplify the matter, getting rid of a number of parties, and simplifying the claims, if I was given some time to

come up to speed and file the amended complaint.

We entered into a stipulation, which was filed with the Court prior to the hearing, in which they agreed to withdraw their motion to dismiss. And that never happened.

So nobody showed up for this hearing. The Court granted the motion, right? But that was not the way it was supposed to happen.

Subsequent to that, Mr. Desmond and I entered into conversations, and his argument was that the venue was improper.

Whether -- I mean, that's a debatable issue. That was never decided by the Court on the merits, but I agreed to transfer the case to Nevada.

So with respect to the damages incurred by the plaintiffs with respect to, you know, the attorney fees for the California case, it is not -- simply not the case that this dismissal was proper.

It was in direct violation of the stipulated filing, stipulated agreement between the parties.

THE COURT: And you said that stipulation was filed?

MR. MOQUIN: Yes. In fact, it's stamped. The copy that
I have attached is file stamped.

And I received -- I mean, I reached out -- just to make sure everything had happened as requested, I reached out to Mr. Desmond's secretary the Friday before the Tuesday of the hearing. And she confirmed that the hearings had been taken off

calendar, which was not the case.

So I don't have any idea why that happened, but it -- the declaration of Mr. Desmond is not accurate, to put it mildly.

So I think that the question here -- and I appreciate the point that you are making. I think that the question is whether or not the fees that were incurred were reasonable, that is, is there a natural relationship, a reasonable relationship between the fees that were incurred and the breach; that is, are they -- are they a proximate result of the breach.

With respect to Mr. Willard having to declare bankruptcy, in fact, this is another point that is easily refuted.

In their reply, defendants claim that they had no knowledge of the terms of the note that Mr. Willard had taken out for approximately \$13 million when he purchased the Virginia property.

If you look at Exhibit 32, page 2, Section 2.2,

Defendants expressly consent to and approve all provisions of the

note and deed of trust that was entered into.

Now, that was not attached to this particular filing or recorded document, but they have averred here that they looked at and saw the terms.

So in terms of foreseeability, when you have an 87,000 -- when you have an \$18 million property with a \$13 million mortgage in place, \$87,000 a month in mortgage costs, and without warning, without notice, your income suddenly goes to zero, I

1 think it is a natural result that you are going to potentially 2 have to seek bankruptcy protection. 3 I think that naturally flows. And that is a third-party It's a third-party cost, which is, in fact, also 4 recoverable under Section 20-B Subsection 5. 5 6 And that, of course, also holds with respect to the attorney's fees incurred by the Wooley plaintiffs. 7 8 THE COURT: So with regard to this and the assertion 9 that there's no evidence that some of the claimed damages have 10 been paid, did they -- you keep using the term "incurred." Did 11 they actually pay the attorney's fees? 12 MR. MOQUIN: Yes. 13 THE COURT: And with regard to the closing costs? 14 MR. MOQUIN: We -- upon further scrutiny of the 15 settlement agreement with the receiver for Telesis, it turns out 16 that Mr. Willard would not have been entitled to any additional 17 fees. 18 And so we are, basically, withdrawing. 19 THE COURT: On the closing costs? 20 MR. MOQUIN: That's correct. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MR. MOQUIN: On the closing costs and the costs -- all costs associated with the short sale. 23 24 The only thing that remains with respect to the short

sale, basically, the diminution in value, which is only tacitly

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1 related to that because the diminution of value is not as great as 2 if you were to use the value of the short sale. Okay? 3 But that was not a point that was brought up in the motion for summary judgment, so I don't think that's appropriate 4 5 to argue it here. 6 But with respect to earnest money, we're not seeking that. With respect to --7 THE COURT: That was the 4.4 million? 8 9 MR. MOQUIN: Yes. 10 With respect to the tax consequences, again, upon 11 further research, I do not believe that -- because it is, in fact, 12 the case that Mr. Willard did not have to pay them, they are not 13 recoverable. 14 However, the loss of the net operating loss 15 carryforward --16 THE COURT: So this is a different damage model than is 17 actually the subject of the motion? 18 So the motion with regard to Mr. Willard, or the Willard plaintiffs, more accurately, the short sale damages, one, you are 19 20 withdrawing any claim for earnest money invested in the property; 21 two, withdrawing any claim for tax consequences resulting from the 22 cancelled mortgage debt --23 MR. MOQUIN: Well --24 THE COURT: -- and three, withdrawing any closing costs. 25 And instead, you may be making a claim for some sort of diminution

1 in value. 2 And the next point is? 3 MR. MOQUIN: Diminution of value is actually part of the 4 original amended complaint claim. 5 However, with respect to tax consequences -- and this is 6 where it gets a little bit convoluted because it's not direct consequence -- it's not the direct tax liabilities that we're 7 8 seeking. 9 It is the loss of the tax benefit in terms of the net 10 operating loss and the loss carryforward. 11 THE COURT: I understand. 12 MR. MOQUIN: Okay. Now, with respect to that, I do 13 agree that that needs to be -- there is not a dollar-for-dollar 14 correspondence in terms of damages, but --15 THE COURT: And one of the questions that I was going to 16 pose to Mr. Irvine was that very thing. 17 You can assert that simply because -- if it's a 18 dollar-to-dollar type of damage, do all damages have to be dollar 19 for dollar, because it seems to me that there are damages that are 20 collectible in some cases that are not dollar for dollar. 21 agree? 22 MR. MOQUIN: I do. I do. 23 And I think that, although it is not the case that --24 well, let me first explain that the reason that these damages were

not part of the complaint is because this all happened subsequent

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   to the complaint being filed, the amended complaint being filed.
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              Mr. Irvine made a statement claiming that we had never
 3
    submitted a statement of damages --
              THE COURT: Under 16.1.
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 5
              MR. MOQUIN: -- per 16.1, that is -- I dispute that.
6
    Now, we will be supplementing, but --
7
              THE COURT: Do you have evidence of that? Have you --
8
    do you have a copy of the 16.1 information that you provided, or
9
    are you saying you are going to amend it?
10
              MR. MOQUIN:
                           No, I'm saying that we provided, and in
11
    discovery responses, went to great lengths to explain the basis.
12
              Now, whether or not -- I'll have to search. Whether or
13
    not that was in the form of a formal 16.1 response, I can't answer
14
   without looking at my data entries here, but they were provided
15
    with a calculation of damages.
16
              THE COURT: And that calculation of damages, did it
17
    include the amounts that you are advising the Court today that are
18
   withdrawn?
19
              MR. MOQUIN: Part.
                                  In part. In part, it did.
20
              THE COURT: So as we sit here today, have you provided
21
    an up-to-date and clear picture of plaintiffs' damage claims?
22
              MR. MOQUIN: I was intending to before I came down with
    the flu and that knocked me out, but --
23
24
              THE COURT:
                         So no?
25
              MR. MOQUIN: Not 100 percent.
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              With respect to the Wooleys, they do have --
              THE COURT: Okay.
 2
 3
              MR. MOOUIN:
                           They do. But with respect to Willard, they
   do not.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Okay. All right.
6
              So it's a work in process?
              MR. MOQUIN: I thought that it best to wait for the
 7
   decision with respect to the issues at hand here.
8
9
              THE COURT: Okay. But as to the Wooley plaintiffs, this
10
    has been provided to them previously?
11
              MR. MOQUIN: Yes.
12
              THE COURT: Now, do you want to -- are you -- was there
13
    anything with regard to the Willard plaintiffs that -- I
14
    interrupted your flow.
15
              And is there anything else you want to apprise the Court
16
   of?
17
              MR. MOQUIN: Yes. With respect to this loss
18
    carryforward, I was saying that that is, you know, a tax issue,
19
    but it is not actual taxes.
20
              And the way it works is that under the IRS code, if --
21
    if you have debt forgiveness, that is considered taxable income.
22
   And to minimize that, what you need to do is go through and apply
   what are called tax attributes, one of which is any loss
23
24
    carryforward that you have.
25
              So in order for him to avoid having to pay approximately
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\$6 million in taxes, pretty much the only way that he can minimize or get rid of that was by applying these loss carryforwards.

So the debt forgiveness was a direct result of the need for -- I mean, of the foreclosure, which was a direct result of the breach.

In terms of the loss carryforward damages, there was a statement made at the very end of the report that was submitted that because Mr. Willard didn't have to pay any taxes, he incurred no damages, which doesn't --

THE COURT: And the report you are referring to is their expert?

MR. MOQUIN: The supplement, yes. It was tendered after their response a couple of weeks ago.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MOQUIN: And the best analogy I can come up with to show that that just doesn't make any sense is if I -- let's say that somebody runs into my car and does 10,000 worth of damage. And I take my car to my friend at a garage, who happens to owe me 10,000, and he says, in return for you waiving what I owe, I'll fix your car, and he does.

For the person that hit my car, then, to say that I incurred no expenses, it's just not -- it's not correct because the amount of money that my mechanic friend owed to me is no longer there.

The same is true of this loss carryforward, which is no

1 longer available with respect, actually, to both of the plaintiffs 2 because they had to be used to minimize the tax liabilities 3 imposed by virtue of the breach. 4 So to that extent, although we're not seeking -- well, 5 in terms of Willard plaintiffs, they are not seeking reimbursement 6 for direct tax consequences. 7 THE COURT: I understand, but it's because they lost the 8 use of this, essentially. 9 MR. MOQUIN: Exactly. And at law, that is considered an 10 asset. 11 THE COURT: Uh-huh. Okay. All right. So with regard 12 to -- you've talked about the attorney's fees. Did you want to 13 add anything else to that with regard to the Willard claims? 14 Because then I would like you to address the Wooley plaintiffs, 15 Baring Boulevard property issues -- or, not "issues," claims. 16 MR. MOQUIN: Yeah, I would just point the Court to the 17 section in my opposition in which -- in which I went through and 18 talked about indemnification. Okay? 19 But other than that, I think we're done with respect to 20 Mr. Willard. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MR. MOQUIN: In terms of the Wooleys, again, the 23 indemnification clause comes into play here because the bank 24 foreclosing on both of these properties, were it not the case that

both the Baring and the Highway 50 property happened to have loans

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   issued by the same bank, we wouldn't have this
 2
    cross-collateralization issue.
 3
              But, in fact, they were, both loans. And that's the
    issue here.
 4
              So because of the breach, Mr. Wooley was no longer able
 5
6
    to support the mortgages on both. And because the Highway 50
 7
    property was not income producing, he really had no choice but to
8
    sell one of the properties, and the only property that was viable
9
    to sell was the Baring property.
10
              And he sold that, again, out of necessity, at a loss.
11
    The statement that was made in reply that Mr. Wooley somehow
12
    pocketed $870,000 in closing ignores the fact that he put up over
13
    a million in earnest money.
14
              So there was actually a loss there.
15
              THE COURT: But doesn't that actually -- didn't he
16
    sustain some benefit from that loss --
17
              MR. MOQUIN: Not at all.
18
              THE COURT: -- tax wise?
19
              MR. MOQUIN: No. I mean -- what do you mean?
                                                              In what
20
   sense?
21
              THE COURT: Well, obviously, there are situations where
22
    a loss, not dollar for dollar -- that is a contrary argument to
    the Willards -- but there's some benefit to the fact that they
23
24
    sustained a loss?
25
              MR. MOQUIN: No, I don't believe there was any. And in
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   fact, there was detriment because what that did was terminate his
 2
    1031 exchange, which made him liable for capital gains.
 3
              THE COURT:
                         Right.
              MR. MOOUIN:
 4
                           Right?
 5
              THE COURT: Okay.
6
              MR. MOQUIN:
                           So I do not believe there's any benefit in
    any way to him having -- have to sell this at loss.
 7
8
              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for answering that.
9
              MR. MOQUIN: Sure.
10
              THE COURT: Go ahead.
11
              MR. MOQUIN: So, again, in terms of this
12
    cross-collateralization, I think that the issue for the Court to
13
    really decide here is one of proximate cause.
14
              That is, given the fact that we are somewhat removed
15
    from the actual breach -- property that was breached, are the
16
    damages that were incurred -- and I don't think there's any
17
    disputing that there were damages incurred by virtue of the sale
18
    of the Baring property. Are they recoverable?
19
              And I think if we look to the indemnification clause and
20
    the definition of "losses," I think the answer is that this was,
21
    in fact, foreseeable. It was foreseen and it was bargained for.
22
              Plaintiffs, to my understanding, did not write this
23
    lease. And, in fact, this lease and minor variations of it were
24
    used by -- I believe it was upwards of 30 different landlords that
25
    Berry-Hinckley had leased properties from.
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1 So, you know, the lease terms are there because 2 Berry-Hinckley put them in, and they should be held to them. 3 I think that it's clear -- you know, it's certainly the case that you do not have to explicitly spell out every 4 5 conceivable type of damage in order for it to be recoverable. 6 the phrase "any and all damages," coupled with this list, I think, is dispositive of the issue. 7 8 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 9 With regard to the Wooley plaintiffs now, you have already discussed the attorney's fees. So are there -- I'm 10 11 assuming it's the same -- similar to the Willard claims? 12 MR. MOQUIN: Yes, it's identical. 13 THE COURT: Right. Is there anything else you would 14 like to address in opposition to the motion? 15 I think your client may want to talk with you for a 16 moment. So why don't we take a brief break. 17 MR. MOQUIN: Yeah, I would appreciate if I could go --18 THE COURT: And I'll be back on the bench at 11:05. 19 (A recess was taken.) 20 THE COURT: You may continue, Counsel. 21 MR. MOQUIN: Your Honor, I just have three small points, 22 and then I'm done. 23 The first is that, in fact, the Wooleys did pay all the 24 taxes that were alleged. 25 THE COURT: Okay. The Wooleys or the Willards?

1 MR. MOQUIN: The Wooleys, yes. And those are damages 2 that are being sought. 3 THE COURT: And that is due to the 600,000 in damages incurred when the Wooleys had to sell the Baring property? 4 5 MR. MOQUIN: That's correct. 6 And I think it's important -- there are two aspects to these leases which, I think, are important to note. 7 The partial nature of these leases, the fact that this 8 9 was, as Mr. Irvine pointed out, a triple net lease, the landlords 10 expected these things to, basically, cause them no problems; that 11 is, they had triple net. They were not responsible for 12 maintenance, taxes, property taxes, anything. 13 And in entering into these leases, there was an 14 expectation, I think, on both sides that this was going to be a 15 pretty turnkey situation, that the landlords own the properties, 16 they lease them to the defendants, and wouldn't have to worry 17 about them. 18 In fact, in March 2007 -- oh, there's another point. 19 The subrogation agreement predates by over a year the amended 20 So the claim that it -- that this knowledge of the Willard 21 lease -- I mean, the Willard loan was not prior to the lease 22 being --23 THE COURT: So it postdated the original lease, but 24 predated the amended lease? 25 MR. MOQUIN: Correct. Correct. And that is when

Mr. Herbst came into the picture as guarantor.

He came into it -- bought Berry-Hinckley in 2007, renegotiated all the contracts, all the leases with all the landlords that Berry-Hinckley had been renting from, and demanded that -- well, actually, what he did was, he agreed to personally guarantee these leases in return for certain changes being made to the leases.

The most important one, I think, was that the modification of the first amended leases gave him the right to subrogate his leasehold without first obtaining the permission of the landlords, which he did in obtaining a \$74 million line of credit from First National Bank of Nevada, which was secured by his leasehold interest in all of these properties, including the plaintiffs' properties.

And the only reason he was able to do that without seeking the permission both of the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs' lenders is because of this amendment.

So this amendment was, you know, material and, in fact, he was at that point apprised of the fact that there was this enormous loan in place.

THE COURT: But just because -- let's assume that that is correct, that this amended lease came after and that he knew that this other loan was in place.

Is it still foreseeable on his part that the payments wouldn't be met?

1 MR. MOQUIN: That the loan payments --2 THE COURT: The loan -- I may have said "lease." I 3 meant to say "loan payments." 4 MR. MOOUIN: I think, given the enormity of the loan, 5 it's very easy to amortize out what the monthly payment would be. 6 I mean, this is not your normal -- in fact, I could not find a case anywhere close to this value in all of Nevada case law 7 8 dealing with an \$18 million property where the monthly rent at the 9 time of the breach was \$142,000 a month. 10 Now, to go from that, with \$87,000 being due for a 11 mortgage, to zero, I think it's reasonable to -- you know, I think 12 that it's reasonable for somebody to suspect that there's going to 13 be some serious fallout from that. There's going to be --14 THE COURT: And that this was the plaintiffs' only source of income? 15 16 MR. MOQUIN: At the time of the breach, yes. 17 THE COURT: And that Mr. Herbst or Berry-Hinckley had 18 reason to know that? 19 MR. MOQUIN: I don't think it's relevant. 20 In fact, whether or not -- see, we're getting into an 21 area here where whether or not there was a mortgage on the 22 property, okay, is not really important in terms of the damages. 23 Now, it does come into play now, given the fact that 24 there was, okay, but given the language in the lease, the "any and 25 all damages" provision under Nevada law, which I've cited in my

1 opposition, is binding and not subject to reinterpretation. 2 There's nothing ambiguous about it. 3 And so the claim that this was not foreseeable and was not contemplated at the time of contract formation is simply 4 untrue because they put those provisions in, into the lease. 5 6 It wasn't necessary for them to put the indemnification clause in. In fact, I think in Section 12 or 13, there's an 7 environmental indemnification clause. So this additional 8 9 Section 15, they put in as an added protection for the lessor. 10 But the "any and all" language is -- you know, under 11 Nevada law and under California and everywhere that I have looked, 12 it's not -- I mean, it would be infeasible to have to list all the 13 different particular damages that could potentially arise. 14 The "any and all" language itself is interpreted, as far 15 as I can tell, across the board to mean "reasonably proximate 16 damages." 17 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 18 Is there anything else? 19 MR. MOQUIN: No, Your Honor. Thank you. 20 THE COURT: Thank you. 21 Counsel. 22 MR. IRVINE: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 It struck me in briefing our reply that plaintiffs 24 didn't address or didn't do much to address a couple of things

that we argued in the motion. And we're still there today.

25

They haven't addressed the concept of foreseeability, number one.

And they haven't addressed the requirement under the Christopher Homes case for attorney's fees. Their arguments simply fly by those.

With respect to foreseeability, Mr. Moquin keeps coming back to the indemnity provision. And he says you don't need to look at foreseeability because of this broad boilerplate language that says "any and all."

Well, firstly, I would, again, talk about what an indemnity provision is. He didn't address any of the case law that I cited in the reply, the Boise case, the Pacificorp case, the May Department Store case, or the KMart case from the federal court -- federal bankruptcy court in Illinois, that says that indemnity provisions are designed to protect against claims brought by third parties, not for direct claims between the contracting parties.

The best example is a slip-and-fall. Someone falls while they are in a Terrible Herbst gas station and breaks their arm, and then they sue the owner, because they find out who the owner of the property is, and it's Mr. Willard.

Then Mr. Willard would certainly have a right to indemnity from the tenant for that act, because it's a triple net lease and they are responsible for the entire premises.

But that doesn't extend to cases like this with

Mr. Willard's personal income taxes that are remote from the breach we're talking about here. That's not what an indemnification provision is.

And with respect to the "any and all" language that he's relied on throughout his argument, I would direct the Court to the Boise case from the Oregon Court of Appeals where they are addressing a very similar argument where the party was seeking to recover its \$600,000 investment in the property and was attempting to rely on the indemnity provision to do it.

And this is at -- I'll use the Pacific cite. This is at page 709.

In there, the Court analyzes the indemnity provision, which says "Tenant's Covenants of Indemnity," which reads that "Tenant further covenants and agrees to protect, indemnify and forever save harmless the Landlord and the Demised Premises of and from any and all judgments, loss, costs, charges," et cetera.

Again, a very broad indemnity provision.

But the trial court here says this doesn't apply. It's redundant to other paragraphs, remedies paragraphs, and it doesn't apply to direct claims between the contracting parties.

The Court goes on to say on page 710 of that decision, that "under the indemnity paragraph, defendant would be required to indemnify BJV for claims that might arise out of defendant's failure to perform his obligations under the lease, such as a failure to pay assessments or taxes.

"But we agree with the trial court's interpretation that the indemnity paragraph does not apply to claims between the parties and does not provide a contractual basis on which BJV may recover its lost equity."

So it's the same type of language we're faced with here, and that Court said it didn't apply to direct claims between the parties.

I apologize for getting on my phone, Your Honor, but I didn't print the May Department Store cases, but that case is similar.

It analyzes an indemnity provision, which says that the tenant shall indemnify and hold harmless against -- it doesn't say "any and all," it says "all claims, damages, costs, expenses," on and on and on.

And, again, in that case, the May Department Store case, the Court said no. It said that indemnity language is construed to apply only to claims asserted by third parties against the indemnitee, not to claims based upon injuries or damages suffered directly by that party.

So, again, we're talking about a slip-and-fall. We're talking about a scenario where my tenant might have done a tenant improvement at one of these stores and not paid the contractor, and the contractor goes after the owner. This is not for the damages they are seeking here.

And frankly, Your Honor, if you buy their argument that

this sort of broad, "any and all" type indemnity language somehow obviates the requirement under Nevada law that damages be foreseeable, you can throw out the restatement, you can throw out Hilton, you can throw out Hadley v. Baxendale, because these go back that far.

Damages have to be reasonably foreseeable under a contract case, and the inclusion of boilerplate language like that doesn't eliminate that requirement.

With respect to the attorney's fees argument, we simply shouldn't have to pay for their decision to file in the wrong venue.

I would direct Your Honor to Section 38-H of the lease.

And I'm at the Willard lease, which is Exhibit 2 to our motion.

This is at page 25 of that lease.

Section 38-H clearly says that the parties hereto expressly submit to the jurisdiction of all federal and state courts located in the state of Nevada. Nevada law applies.

And it says also that the lessor can commence proceeding in the federal or state courts located in the state where each property is located.

Again, these properties are located in the state of Nevada. They chose to go file these over in California. Frankly, we shouldn't have to pay for that, even if these damages were available under Christopher Homes, which they are not, which Mr. Moquin didn't address.

I'll touch on his improper dismissal argument briefly.

I won't get into the details on that. I'll rely on Mr. Desmond's

declaration attached to the reply.

I think our position is very clear there, but it doesn't matter because none of the fees that plaintiffs incurred in California were in any way caused by an improper dismissal, even if that were true.

These fees were all incurred in filing the motion -filing the complaint and dealing with motions to quash and motions
to dismiss over there.

All the work was done. The case was dismissed at the end, and that in no way changes the fact that they didn't have to bring either that or, in fact, the bankruptcy over in California.

As Your Honor noted, these were their choices. These were their voluntary choices, and we shouldn't have to pay for them.

And under Christopher Homes, these are not -- these are not special damages that are available for attorney's fees. This is not an action to remove a cloud on title, which is one of the prongs. And it's not an indemnity type case where they were forced to litigate against a third party due to our breach.

So under the clear authority of Christopher Homes, these types of damages aren't available anyway.

I'm sorry, Your Honor, I'm bouncing around a little bit, trying to keep this short.

The argument that Mr. Moquin made with respect to Exhibit 32 to the opposition, which is the subrogation agreement -- I'm sorry, I'll get there.

Again, this was entered into after the original lease was executed. And Mr. Moquin is correct, that this subrogation agreement happened between the execution of the original lease and the amendment of the lease and the guarantee by Mr. Herbst.

But that doesn't matter. You have to go back to the original lease because that is when Berry-Hinckley signed on the dotted line and agreed to be liable for all the obligations under the lease.

You have to go back to that date, because if Berry-Hinckley knew at that time that it would be responsible for all of these financing type damages that plaintiffs are going to assert, that was its chance to not enter into the lease.

After that, it's bound. And so anything that happens after that doesn't have any bearing on foreseeability.

Not only that, Mr. Herbst's guarantee under Nevada law is clearly limited to BHI's obligation under the four corners of the lease. He doesn't assume anything outside the four corners of the lease, and he doesn't assume anything that Berry-Hinckley wasn't responsible for.

And the language of the guarantee is consistent with that paragraph 1, which I won't read. It's a short paragraph.

But it says that he's responsible for what BHI is responsible for.

In addition, I would note that the subordination agreement at Exhibit 32 -- I touched on this in my direct argument. This refers Berry-Hinckley and Mr. Herbst at best to the fact that a loan existed with the South Valley National Bank at that time.

They were never put on notice of the loan with Telesis, which is the loan they are seeking damages for. So I think that's significant.

And as Your Honor pointed out, BHI and Mr. Herbst had no way of knowing if Mr. Willard or his company could satisfy the debt service on this property without the loan. They had no way of knowing whether this was his only source of income or whether he could pay this on his own without the lease payments.

There has been no evidence of any special knowledge from the Herbsts on that fact.

Your Honor, I want to touch briefly on some of the damages that they had withdrawn. They said they withdrew their claim for the closing costs for the Willard short sale and for the earnest money and for the tax consequences, but that they wanted to continue with their claim for the capital loss carryover.

Again, Your Honor, these damages are even less foreseeable than the tax consequences damages they were seeking before.

If you play this out, it's not a probable result of a breach of the lease. You would have to have a breach of the lease

followed by a threatened foreclosure, followed by a threatened short sale, which was, then, completed.

And you would have to know about Mr. Willard's accounting and tax treatment over the years. There's no evidence in the record that the Herbsts had any way of knowing that they were carrying these capital loss carryovers as assets.

We don't have access to their bank records. We don't have access to their tax returns. We don't have access to their accountants at any point in time prior to the breach.

This is all brand-new arguments. And, frankly, it's not in the complaint. It's not in anything that they did in discovery.

The first time we found out about this new theory was in the opposition. But I still think it's appropriate for the Court to decide it and deny their ability to seek it, because it's simply not foreseeable.

In addition, they talk about trying to keep their claim for diminution in value on the Willard property. Your Honor, that is a new damage as well. There is nothing in the complaint about any diminution in value claim for Willard.

I will concede that they have a claim for Mr. Wooley.

At paragraph 34 of the first amended complaint, they claim a

\$2 million diminution in value damage on the Highway 50 property,

which is not subject to the motion that we're arguing here today.

But there's absolutely no claim in here about a

diminution in value claim for the Willard plaintiffs.

And, in fact, the only time we heard about that was, again, for the first time in the opposition at page 10, I believe, the very last sentence on page 10 where they say "Due to BHI's abandonment of the Virginia property and subsequent breach of the interim operation and management agreement, the Virginia property suffered a dramatic diminution in value, the amount of which is not relevant to the instant motion."

That sentence, Your Honor, is the first time we ever heard of that damage. We've never been put on notice of anything like that before.

Which takes me to the 16.1 damages disclosure issue.

Now, Mr. Moquin doesn't practice here. I don't know if he understands this rule.

But as you know, Your Honor, 16.1 imposes upon plaintiffs an affirmative obligation to disclose their calculation of damages, along with any supporting documentation of those calculations.

We have never in this case received a 16.1 disclosure with any damages computation. We've had to pull damages from them through interrogatories and depositions, but that shouldn't, frankly, be our job.

It's their affirmative obligation to do that and to continue to do that as their damages claims change, which it continues to do in this case.

I'm not going to say we don't have some information
about damages, but we certainly have never received a 16.1 damages
disclosure.

And the Wooley damages computation that Mr. Moquin was referring to, we received after the deadline for disclosing initial expert witness reports. And the spreadsheet that I got from him, he gave me to use for settlement purposes only.

I'm, obviously, not going to discuss the contents with the Court because of that, but as of right now, I don't have even have authority to disclose that to my experts to do anything with.

So they have not done their job of getting us what their damages are. And it's starting to become fairly critical with the deadlines that are approaching in this case.

I know that's not entirely relevant to your decision here today, but because it was raised, I wanted to address it.

And then finally, with respect to the Wooley damages for Baring, Mr. Moquin went back to the indemnification provision.

I've already addressed that.

I would take issue with his argument that all you have to do is have a reasonable proximate cause to get these damages. I mean, the Hadley v. Baxendale case, the Hilton case, the restatements, they are all there for a reason.

They are there for policy reasons, to limit damages for contracting parties to what they contracted to do.

And that's what we're asking for here. We're asking the

liability on the defendants to be limited to what's in the four corners of the contract, not some proximate cause where you could see a lot of slippery slopes, including being, essentially, held as a guarantor for debt service and the like.

If you have any questions, I'm happy to answer them. Otherwise, I think I've covered everything he had.

THE COURT: No. I think I have asked all of my questions of both parties.

MR. IRVINE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I want to thank everyone for their substantial papers and opposition and the time that went into compiling these. I know that it takes a great amount of skill and time.

In reviewing this, and going back to the standards of Rule 56, where there is a partial adjudication, where it does not actually adjudicate the entire case, it appears that the Court, after the hearing the motion, by examining the pleadings and the evidence before it, and by interrogating counsel, shall, if practicable, ascertain what material facts exist without substantial controversy and what material facts are actually, in good faith, controverted, and thereafter, the Court must enter an order.

I have, as an overview, concern with regard to the affidavit that was submitted by Mr. Tim Herbst. Under 56(e), they must be made on personal knowledge. And the format of that

affidavit is very clearly on information and belief. And it begs the question of where Jerry Herbst is.

However, in reviewing this -- and the Court and my law clerk, Ms. Booher, spent a substantial amount of time carefully going through it -- and I'm prepared to rule, even with disregarding that affidavit, and I'm going to do so with an abundance of caution.

The depositions that are attached provide the Court what is sufficient information, and where both parties have submitted documents, that this Court can deem them as admissible evidence.

And the Court finds that the motion for summary judgment should be granted.

In considering this, for the record, I am considering the following damage categories.

One, as to the Willard plaintiffs, the short sale damages incurred as a result of having to sell the property, including earnest money invested in the property; tax consequences resulting from the cancelled mortgage debt, and closing costs; attorney's fees with regard to the voluntary bankruptcy, attorney's fees for the California action.

With regard to the Wooley plaintiffs, the Court is considering summary judgment as it relates to the \$600,000 in damages incurred with regard to selling the Baring property due to the fact it was cross-collateralized, and the attorney's fees the Wooley plaintiffs incurred from the California action that was

dismissed.

In doing so, I understand that you've indicated, and the record is clear, with regard to which damages the plaintiff has withdrawn.

Any damages that are not in these categories and the subject of the motions will have to be the subject of future motion practice, if the parties wish to narrow down the action.

In accordance with this, the Court finds as follows:

The Court concurs with -- as an overview, with the plaintiff that you cannot identify in every single contract each and every type of damage claim. However, the Court disagrees that foreseeability does not apply. And the Court finds that as a matter of law, that it does apply in the analysis.

In addition, the Court finds that the Christopher Homes versus Liu case applies with regard to the special damages requested in the form of attorney's fees.

Therefore, that being said, based on the motion, opposition, the reply and supplement, the Court finds as follows:

With regard to the Willard lease, in 2005, Willard and Berry-Hinckley Industries entered into a commercial lease, called -- which I will designate the Willard lease, for the lease of property in Reno, Nevada.

In 2013, Mr. Willard filed for bankruptcy. The bankruptcy was voluntarily dismissed shortly after filing it.

In March 2014, Mr. Willard sold the Willard property in

a short sale.

While under the Hilton case it can be construed that the type of foreseeability and the type of damages that are claimed in this case must be submitted to the jury, the Court finds, based on the deposition transcripts that were attached, specifically, that the plaintiffs admit that the defendant had no reason to foresee the items of damage which I have itemized, and that is sufficient without the submitted affidavit from Mr. Tim Herbst.

In addition, the Court finds that with regard to the Wooley leases, in 2005, Berry-Hinckley Industries and Wooley entered into a commercial lease for the lease of property on Highway 50 in Nevada, known as the Highway 50 lease.

In 2006, Wooley bought property on Baring Boulevard, which I'll designate the Baring property. And Berry-Hinckley, BHI, and Wooley entered into a separate lease for that property.

Wooley entered into a mortgage loan for the Baring property, which purportedly contained a clause which cross-collateralized the Baring property and the Highway 50 property.

Neither Berry-Hinckley Industries nor Mr. Jerry Herbst were parties to the mortgage loan.

The Wooley plaintiffs have not set forth any evidence to establish that BHI or Mr. Jerry Herbst knew about the cross-collateralization provisions.

Wooley entered into this loan after the parties had

entered into the Highway 50 lease.

Wooley sold the Baring property while Jackson's Food Stores, Inc., was a tenant and not Berry-Hinckley Industries.

Berry-Hinckley Industries was not in default of the Baring lease when Wooley sold the Baring property.

The Court has applied all of the standards that are set forth in Rule 56 with regard to whether or not -- as I indicated earlier, the amounts are not -- for the Court's analysis, are not important, it is the type of damages that are sought.

And the Court finds, based on the facts before us, that the plaintiffs are not entitled to the damages that I itemized earlier based on the fact either they are not foreseeable, or with regard to the special damages, they are precluded by Christopher Homes versus Liu.

Accordingly, this Court orders the plaintiff to provide the Court with a proposed order. That proposed order will state the following:

Each and every finding of fact supported by a citation to the exhibits and not to the affidavit.

Secondly, that the plaintiff -- excuse me, I said "plaintiff."

The defendant will provide conclusions of law supported by the applicable authority. And specifically, it will include Hilton Hotels, Margolese, Christopher Homes, the Boise case, all of which the Court finds persuasive in ruling upon this motion.

1	Please, in addition, and separate and apart, the Court
2	enters a case management order that directs the plaintiff to
3	serve, within 15 days after the entry of the summary judgment, an
4	updated 16.1 damage disclosure.
5	That's the ruling of the Court. I would like the
6	proposed order within 15 days.
7	We'll be in recess.
8	MR. MOQUIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
9	(The proceedings concluded at 11:59 a.m.)
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1	STATE OF NEVADA)) ss.
2	WASHOE COUNTY)
3	
4	
5	I, CONSTANCE S. EISENBERG, an Official Reporter of the
6	Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for
7	the County of Washoe, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:
8	That I was present in Department 6 of the above-entitled
9	Court on January 10, 2017, and took verbatim stenotype notes of
10	the proceedings had upon the matter captioned within, and
11	thereafter transcribed them into typewriting as herein appears;
12	That I am not a relative nor an employee of any of the
13	parties, nor am I financially or otherwise interested in this
14	action;
15	That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages 1
16	through 69, is a full, true and correct transcription of my
17	stenotype notes of said proceedings.
18	DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 16th day of January, 2017.
19	
20	
21	/s/Constance S. Eisenberg
22	CONSTANCE S. EISENBERG
23	CCR #142, RMR, CRR
24	
25	

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FILED
Electronically
CV14-01712
2018-05-18 03:10:53 PM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6687973 : japarici

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

1	Code No. 4185 SUNSHINE LITIGATION SERVICES
2 151 Country Estates Circle	
3	
4	
5	SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
6	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE
7	HONORABLE LYNNE K. SIMONS, DISTRICT JUDGE
8	LARRY J. WILLARD, et al.,
9	Plaintiffs, Case No. CV14-01712
10	vs.
11	Department No. 6 BERRY-HINCKLEY, et al.,
12	Defendants.
13	/
14	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
15	PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE
16	December 12, 2017
17	Reno, Nevada
18	
19	
20	
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22	
23	REPORTED BY: DEBORA L. CECERE, NV CCR #324, RPR
24	JOB # 437679

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3	APPEARANCES
4	FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
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13	FOR THE DEFENDANT
14	DICKINSON WRIGHT BY: BRIAN R. IRVINE, ESQ.
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16	775-343-7500
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1	DECEMBER 12, 2017, TUESDAY, 10:11 A.M., RENO, NEVADA
2	-000-
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4	THE COURT: This is the time set for pretrial
5	conference in Case No. CV14-01712, Larry Willard, et al.
6	versus Berry-Hinckley, et al.
7	Would you please state your appearances?
8	MR. O'MARA: Good morning, your Honor. David
9	O'Mara on behalf of the plaintiffs.
LO	MR. MOQUIN: Brian Moquin on behalf of the
L1	plaintiffs.
L2	MR. IRVINE: Good morning, your Honor. Brian
L3	Irvine on behalf of the defendants.
L 4	MS. WEBSTER: Good morning, your Honor. Anjali
L5	Webster on behalf of defendants.
L 6	THE COURT: Good morning.
L7	All right. As this is a pretrial conference, I
L8	want to go over a couple of items.
L 9	And my intention is to go over the file motions
20	and where there's a nonopposition ask the party to submit
21	an order.
22	I want to set an oral arguments date for that
23	big stack of paper that's sitting there on my desk. And
24	then we're just going to go over some dates so everyone is

on the same page. 1 If there is anything that you would like to 2 3 bring up, please feel free to do so. We are set for trial. My new trial date is not 5 It is January 29th, correct? 6 MS. WEBSTER: Yes. MR. IRVINE: Correct, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: And do you still believe that it 9 will be eight days, or do you think it will be longer or 10 shorter? 11 MR. O'MARA: Your Honor, I think that we're 12 going to have to -- Mr. Moquin is going to have to ask the 13 court today for an extension of time. 14 We notice that you want to do an order 15 submitting nonoppositions. Mr. Moguin has been trying to 16 finish those oppositions, and I told him he needs to 17 discuss that with the Court today. And we would hope that 18 the Court would have leniency on us to allow him to file 19 such oppositions because they would be so devastating to 20 our client if the Court just submitted orders on the 2.1 nonoppositions. 2.2 THE COURT: Okay. Well --23 MR. O'MARA: The defendants are aware that we 24 have been trying to do the oppositions. And they have

provided us with extensions. We have filed an extension.

So it would be up to the Court as well as Mr. Moquin. I

just wanted the Court to be aware of that.

THE COURT: Okay.

2.1

MR. O'MARA: I'm sure Mr. Irvine will have his response and go from there.

THE COURT: Let's just go about it this way. A little bit different then.

We'll start with -- is anyone expecting to ask for a continuance of the trial date?

MR. IRVINE: We are not, your Honor. We think what would be a fourth continuance at this point, given the plaintiffs' lack of compliance with the rules, or a disregard of this Court's orders, and their failure to provide basic damages information or expert disclosures necessitate a dismissal. We've been clear in our moving papers.

The motion for case ending sanctions that we filed along with the two other motions, where the oppositions were due last Monday, we did give them a couple of brief extensions. We couldn't give them more than very brief extensions because all motions must be submitted to the Court for a decision by this Friday pursuant to the stipulation and order that was entered last February.

And they've just simply failed to oppose the motions. They filed with this Court a motion to extend the time for them to respond to the motions, where they asked until 4:30 on last Thursday.

2.1

I was assured by counsel that I'd receive hand-delivery or email service of the oppositions to all three motions by 4:30 last Thursday, and then nothing. I didn't get a phone call. I didn't get an email. We still don't have oppositions.

Your Honor, at this point, I mean my client spent a lot of time and money trying to prepare a defense to this case, and they've been thwarted in their ability to prepare a defense because we just don't have the information that the rules and this Court's orders would require.

So we are happy to provide you with proposed orders on all three motions. We're happy to set an oral argument on all three of those motions. But we don't think a fourth continuance of the trial is fair to our client given what's been going on.

They're entitled to put this behind them and move forward. And plaintiffs haven't played by the rules or followed this Court's orders.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

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Here's how we're going to do this. One, I have
 1
 2
      the October 6th, 2014 Motion to Partially Dismiss
 3
      Plaintiffs' Complaint. No opposition filed. No reply.
 4
                 That's one of them that you're adjusting,
 5
      correct?
 6
                 Then I have a 10/28/2014 Motion to Associate
 7
      Counsel. And no opposition was filed. Defendants' Notice
 8
      of Nonopposition was filed on the plaintiffs at 10/29/2014.
 9
                 So there's not an order entered on that,
10
      correct? I mean, I realize this has gone up and back and
11
      around. But I don't see an order on it.
12
                 MR. MOQUIN: I don't believe there is.
13
                 THE COURT: All right. So I want you to submit
14
      an order.
15
                 Okay? Is this yours?
16
                 MR. IRVINE: The Motion to Associate Counsel I'm
17
      assuming was --
18
                 THE COURT: It's yours. Filed by plaintiffs
19
      Larry J. Willard.
20
                              We'll do that.
                 MR. MOQUIN:
2.1
                 MR. O'MARA: We'll file an order, your Honor.
22
                 THE COURT: Just submit one, please.
23
                 MR. MOQUIN: Yes, your Honor.
24
                 MR. O'MARA: It was my understanding, I think,
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that there was no objection, and the Court granted an order 1 2 at the previous hearing. But I'll, I'll get an order to 3 you --THE COURT: Right. I just want to make sure we 5 have written orders on this. 6 That's fine, your Honor. MR. O'MARA: 7 THE COURT: And certainly we've been acting as 8 though it was granted. 9 Okay. Next we had Defendants' Motion to Compel 10 Discovery Responses filed by defendants with an Ex Parte 11 Order Shortening Time, Notice of Nonopposition to 12 Defendants' Motion to Compel Discovery Responses. 13 And, and later there was an Order Shortening 14 Time Filed. And then Order Granting Defendants' Motion to 15 Compel Discovery Responses was filed July 1st, 2015. 16 Has -- have you received those discovery 17 responses? 18 MR. IRVINE: Your Honor, I didn't review that 19 motion this morning. I think we certainly got substantial compliance to it. I don't remember the scope of that. I 20 2.1 believe it was our first set of interrogatories, and I 22 think we did get answers to all of those. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 7/24/2015, Motion for 24 Contempt Pursuant to NRCP 45(e). And Motions for Sanctions

1 Against Plaintiffs' Counsel pursuant to NRCP 37. Defendant filed an Ex Parte Motion for Order 2 3 Shortening Time, and Order Shortening Time was filed on 4 July 28th, 2015. 5 On this case there was no opposition, correct? 6 That's correct, your Honor. MR. IRVINE: 7 don't believe we ever submitted that motion. 8 THE COURT: Right, that was the next thing I was 9 going to say. 10 MR. IRVINE: I think that had to do with a 11 subpoena to a third-party witness, who is actually also the 12 expert that's the subject of our motion to strike. 13 believe we got the documents in time for the deposition so 14 we never submitted that. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. IRVINE: So we would, we would withdraw that 17 motion. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Next, Defendants -- 8/7/15, Defendants' Second 19 20 Motion to Compel Discovery Responses filed by Defendants 2.1 Barry Hinkley and Jerry Herbst; a Defendants' Ex Parte 22 Motion for Order Shortening Time was filed 8/7/15, 23 Emergency Request for Status Conference was filed. 24 Shortening Time was entered 8/11/2015, as well as an order

setting status conference of 8/12/2015.

2.1

2.2

Then we went to a status conference on August

17th. This Court granted the Defendant's Second Motion to

Compel Discovery Responses. It was filed on 8/17/2015. So

that's not at issue.

8/1/2016, Defendant/Counterclaimants Motion for Partial Summary Judgment with a Request, Motion to Exceed the Page Limit and a Supplement to

Defendants/Counterclaimants Motion for Partial Summary

Judgment filed 12/20. This was opposed and replied.

Defendants asked for page limit, to exceed the page limit. The Court granted. Filed an order granting Motion to Exceed Page Limit for both the motion and the reply. And we set a hearing at the 12/9/2016 -- that's the date the order was setting the hearing.

And then we had the hearing on January 10th, 2017, where the Court granted partial summary judgment and ordered the defense counsel to prepare an order, which then this Court entered on May 30th, 2017.

All right. The next one, it looks like, was completed. It appears that you did object, but then I filed the order.

Let's go to the next Motion for Summary Judgment dated October 17th, 2017. Motion for Summary Judgment of

Plaintiffs Edward Wooley and Judith A. Wooley. Defendants 1 2 filed their opposition on November 13th, along with a 3 Motion to Exceed Page Limit on the same date. Now as to this one there's no reply, correct? 5 MR. O'MARA: That's correct, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Okay. And was this the subject of 7 an extension where you wanted to file a reply? 8 MR. MOQUIN: Yes, defendants gave an open 9 extension until the end of -- until this Friday. 10 THE COURT: Okay. So then you have an open 11 extension until Friday. 12 Okay. October 18th, Motion for Summary Judgment 13 by Plaintiffs Larry J. Willard and Overland Development. 14 Opposition was filed on November 13th along with a motion 15 to exceed page limit. 16 This one is in the same circumstance, correct? 17 MR. MOQUIN: Correct. 18 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 19 11/14, Defendants/Counterclaimants Motion to 20 Strike and/or Motion in Limine to Exclude the Expert 2.1 Witness, Expert Testimony of Daniel Gluhaich, along with a 22 Motion to Exceed Page Limit. This one you have not filed an opposition, 23 24 correct?

1	MR. MOQUIN: Correct.
2	THE COURT: And is this a Request for
3	Submission After Notice of Nonopposition was filed by the
4	Defendants' Request for Submission 12/7.
5	And Mr. O'Mara, is this one of the motions that
6	you're wanting to file an opposition?
7	MR. O'MARA: Yes, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Okay. And then 11/15, Defendants'
9	Motion for Partial Summary Judgment filed by Defendants
10	Berry-Hinckley and Jerry Herbst. No opposition was filed.
11	A Notice of Nonopposition was filed by defendants on 12/7.
12	And it was submitted.
13	This is in the same category?
14	MR. O'MARA: Yes, your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Okay. 11/15,
16	Defendant/Counterclaimants Motion for Sanctions Requesting
17	Oral Argument filed by Defendants Berry-Hinckley and Jerry
18	Herbst. Motion to Exceed Page Limit was filed on the same
19	date. No opposition was filed to this. And a Notice of
20	Nonopposition was filed by the defendants on 12/7, and it
21	was submitted on 12/7.
22	So this is the third one in that category,
23	correct?
24	MR. O'MARA: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. And lastly, the December 6th, 2017, Plaintiffs' Request for Brief Extension of Time to Respond to Defendants' Three Pending Motions and to Extend the Deadline for Submission of Dispositive Motions filed by all plaintiffs.

No opposition was filed, right?

2.1

Isn't it your -- you still have until next week?

MR. IRVINE: Yes, your Honor. And I can

certainly file an opposition to that.

I think it had two requests for relief. One was for an extension through 4:29 p.m. on December 7th, to file the three oppositions that we just discussed.

And so I would submit that that portion of the motion is moot because that deadline has already passed.

We would certainly oppose any extension at this point, as I've already discussed.

The second relief that they sought in that motion was a continuance of the date to submit dispositive motions to this Court.

We stipulated that that would be done by this Friday, December 15th. We did that very deliberately, because we looked at the calendar and saw where these were going to fall with the Christmas holiday. We knew that we were filing some significant dispositive motions so we

built in 45 days before trial instead of 30.

2.1

We did that with much thought and intent to try to give this Court adequate time to consider the motions.

We would oppose any extension to that submission deadline which the parties stipulated to last February.

THE COURT: So I want to hear from you, Counsel.

Tell me why I don't have oppositions.

MR. MOQUIN: Your Honor, early morning of the date that my oppositions to these two motions were due, the application that I was writing them in, it just -- it just hung.

And so I killed it and started it up again. It would not let me save what I had done. So I killed it again. And everything was gone. I lost three weeks' worth of work.

So I contacted opposing counsel, and given the fact that I had extended a seven-day extension for them to respond to our motion for summary judgment, I was hoping that they would reciprocate. And they only gave me one day.

I did what I could, and the following day said, you know, I just haven't been able to, to make this up.

And that continued through that Wednesday. Wednesday morning I asked for another extension, and I was

```
granted, at 11:00 o'clock, until 5:00, I believe -- no,
 1
 2
       3:00 o'clock. And so I filed this motion for, for an
 3
      extension of time.
                 Meanwhile, my computer system, my primary
 5
      computer system has been just a nightmare. And I've been
 6
      migrating all of my assets off of it with respect to this
 7
      case so that I can continue to work.
 8
                 But that is the sole and, and just debilitating
 9
      cause of the --
10
                 THE COURT: So do you have IT people working on
11
      it?
12
                 MR. MOQUIN: I'm solo.
13
                 THE COURT: Okay. All right.
14
                 So the -- I was just trying to pull up your
15
      motion again, because I think I left it on my desk.
16
                 So the time frame you want at this juncture?
17
                 MR. MOQUIN: For oppositions?
18
                 THE COURT:
                              Yes.
19
                 MR. MOQUIN: If I could have -- my, my replies
20
      to plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment are due on
2.1
      Friday. If I could have until this coming Monday, that
22
      would be ideal. Otherwise, I would be grateful for Friday.
23
                 THE COURT: All right. And specifically that is
24
       on the three motions that I mentioned.
```

MR. O'MARA: The oppositions, your Honor, right? 1 THE COURT: Right. On the three motions that I 2 mentioned that you wanted to file the opposition. That's 3 4 the motion to strike filed on 1/14. 11/15, motion for 5 partial summary judgment. And 11/15/2017, motion for 6 sanctions. 7 All right. If I were to grant an extension, and 8 I know this will make you unhappy, but if I were to, how 9 much time would you want to file a reply? 10 MR. IRVINE: Well, your Honor, that's where the 11 trouble comes in and why we did the 45 days. 12 If we get oppositions on Monday, then, you know, 13 the following week you're into the Christmas holiday and 14 everything else. I'm not even sure when -- you'd have four 15 days. I mean --16 THE COURT: Monday would be the 18th. 17 MR. IRVINE: Right. 18 THE COURT: And the 22nd is right before the 19 holidays. Now I took that following week off. 20 2.1 MR. IRVINE: I'm back East on a vacation that 22 week myself, your Honor. I won't be back until the 4th. 23 THE COURT: And it was purposeful because I saw 24 all the documents. So I'm hoping to get caught up with

1 reading all the documents. 2 MR. IRVINE: I think the effect of an extension through Monday, we would need, you know, a decent amount of 3 4 time. We'd have to be looking at the week of the 8th to 5 file our replies. I don't see how we could get it done 6 before then. 7 THE COURT: Well, when are you departing? 8 MR. IRVINE: I'm leaving the 26th, and I'll be 9 back on the 4th. I'm leaving for the East Coast. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. IRVINE: The other complicating factor is I 12 have a very significant set of Ninth Circuit briefing that 13 is due on the 28th, which is going to take all my time 14 basically between now and then, for the most part. 15 So I'm pretty jammed up, which is why we hoped 16 to have everything done by the 15th. 17 THE COURT: I understand. 18 MR. IRVINE: Again, respectfully, in response to 19 what Mr. Moquin is saying, I can buy what he's saying, but 20 if you look at the motion for sanctions, this is a part of

a very significant repeated behavior.

discovery information.

this case, because they won't provide us with basic

We've had to file multiple motions to compel in

2.1

2.2

23

24

When we file those motions to compel, they simply don't oppose them. And then we have to get orders from this Court and go and enforce those.

2.1

2.2

We were here almost 11 months ago to the day, and I was standing in Court explaining to your Honor that we hadn't received damages disclosures from them; that we hadn't received an appropriate disclosure for Mr. Gluhaich. They stipulated to that, but they haven't done their job on those two issues.

We have a stip and order, it was entered by this court. It set forth very specific deadlines and a very specific approach to how we were going to handle the rest of the case.

Lo and behold in October, we still don't have damages disclosures. We still haven't seen anything from Gluhaich. And we get summary judgment motions from plaintiff where they seek three times the amount of damages than we've ever seen before.

So I'm sensitive to any computer issues and problems counsel has, but this is simply part of a very consistent pattern of behavior. That's why we think the case should be dismissed.

I just, these motions are very important to my client, and I want your Honor to have the appropriate time

to look at them. We need to have time to do our replies. 1 I don't know what the solution is. I'm just 2 3 strongly opposed to any continuances from here on out. THE COURT: I'm not inclined to continue the trial, number one. 5 6 Two, it's the seriousness of the relief, which 7 is substantial, and my serious consideration of imposing 8 sanctions. 9 So I am going to allow you to file oppositions 10 and I will tell you why. We had the very same thing happen 11 this week on a document. My law clerk did. And we could 12 not recover it. And so that's the only reason that -- but I 13 14 appreciate defendant's extreme frustration. And you need 15 to know going into these oppositions, that I'm very 16 seriously considering granting all of it. And they have been beyond courteous to you. 17 18 So you will have until Monday, the 18th, to file 19 any papers, any oppositions, and they must be filed by 20 10:00 a.m. 2.1 MR. MOQUIN: Thank you, your Honor. 2.2 THE COURT: Now I want to accommodate, which is 23 just a hard schedule for all of us. You have your Ninth 24 Circuit argument on the 28th, did you say?

MR. IRVINE: I have two Ninth Circuit briefs due 1 2 on the 28th. 3 THE COURT: Wouldn't it be better for you to 4 have your replies due on the 22nd, or for me to extend it 5 out? I mean, my intention is to get the motion and the 6 opposition all read and outlined so that I only need to 7 look at your reply. 8 MR. IRVINE: Okay. 9 THE COURT: It would be easier if it was not 10 excessively long for the reply. 11 MR. IRVINE: We'll keep that in mind, your 12 Honor. 13 THE COURT: So I'll give you whatever time you 14 need. And what that means is I'll be a bit jammed up, but we'll do it. 15 16 MR. O'MARA: Why don't you give them until the 17 8th, and they can file it, and that gives them plenty of 18 time. And if they get it done beforehand, they can file it 19 beforehand. That way if something happens with Brian and 20 his travels or whatever, I mean --2.1 THE COURT: And what I would like you to do --22 MR. IRVINE: I'm sorry to interrupt. Your 23 Honor, we'll certainly get at least one of our replies 24 filed by the 22nd, because it's the one that I'm going to

be primarily writing, and I'm going to do that before I 1 2 go --3 THE COURT: Okay. MR. IRVINE: -- on my trip. 5 THE COURT: Okay. And that will be the motion to 6 MR. IRVINE: 7 strike. That one will definitely be submitted --8 resubmitted, I guess, by the 22nd. 9 Ms. Webster was primarily responsible for the 10 other two briefs. And she's got another appeal that I 11 didn't mention to you in the Sixth Circuit that she's got 12 working as well. So I think we're going to need to ask for 13 the Court's indulgence for the other two. 14 THE COURT: That's fine. These are very 15 significant motions. There's a lot to read. And I have 16 outlined a couple of areas of our own research I want to 17 So I will give you until the 8th. 18 Now let's set a date for oral arguments. 19 I had a three-week trial starting on the 8th, 20 but I'm somewhat remembering that they may be just now 2.1 talking about either it's going to shorten up or they're 22 going to ask for a continuance. 23 So do you have any hearing dates? I think we 24 need allow some significant argument time.

```
1
                 MR. O'MARA: Your Honor, if you're talking about
 2
      the 8th, 9th, we are trying to schedule settlement that
 3
      week.
                 THE COURT: On this case?
                 MR. O'MARA: And I don't know if it's been
 5
 6
      revoked because they may do that.
 7
                 MR. IRVINE: It hasn't been revoked. But I
 8
      don't think those dates are magic. We're trying to
 9
      schedule mediation with retired Judge Adams, and he was
10
      generally available those first two weeks. So I'd rather
11
      get an oral argument date that works for you, and we'll
12
      figure out a settlement conference date.
13
                 THE COURT: And you want it while the motions
14
      are pending, or decided, after oral arguments?
15
                 MR. IRVINE: The settlement conference?
16
                 THE COURT: Right, there would be no
17
      need for one --
18
                 MR. IRVINE: Right.
19
                 THE COURT: -- if I roll one way.
20
                 MR. IRVINE:
                              Right.
2.1
                 MR. MOQUIN: Or there would be no need for oral
22
      argument if we could settle.
23
                 THE COURT: Right.
24
                 MR. IRVINE:
                              True.
```

1	THE COURT: So what do we have?		
2	THE CLERK: We have the afternoon of the 18th.		
3	THE COURT: That's close to trial.		
4	What do we have on the 12th?		
5	THE CLERK: That would just be the end of that		
6	first week of a three-week trial. Nothing else is set that		
7	day.		
8	THE COURT: I have two trials behind that		
9	three-week trial, though.		
10	So going back to the, if we have a trial		
11	starting on the 29th, you're still expecting it to be eight		
12	days, correct?		
13	MR. O'MARA: I think maximum.		
14	THE COURT: Okay. Let's go backwards from		
15	there.		
16	THE CLERK: Okay. The week of the 8th you only		
17	have the one.		
18	THE COURT: So the other went off?		
19	THE CLERK: (Nods head.)		
20	THE COURT: Okay. So we could do it on the		
21	12th, correct?		
22	THE CLERK: Yes.		
23	MR. O'MARA: That's just the day we were trying		
24	to find, but I mean, I think defendants are really going to		

```
be the ones that push the settlement date. So if they want
 1
 2
      to do it after --
 3
                 MR. IRVINE: The 12th is fine for us.
                 THE COURT: So then you would be -- okay.
 5
                 So how much time do you think you need?
 6
                 Generally, I mean, because I have extra time now
 7
      with this. I'm going to have my outline done, and I will
 8
      have very specific questions, and I will have the
 9
      opportunity to check all the case law. And then we'll do
10
      our own independent research.
11
                 And so I expect to allow you to do your initial
12
      presentations, but I'll probably interrupt you and go right
13
      to questioning. Okay?
14
                 MR. O'MARA: Are you planning on having the
15
      whole day, your Honor, and we just schedule it at 9:00
16
      a.m., or do you want to start at 1:00 and go to 4:00?
17
                 THE COURT: What works better?
18
                 THE CLERK: We can start at 1:00.
19
                 THE COURT: Either one. Whatever you would
20
      like.
2.1
                 Do you have a preference?
22
                 MR. IRVINE: I can't imagine that the argument
23
      will take a whole day. I think three hours is probably
24
      ample.
```

1	THE COURT: Okay.	
2	MR. MOQUIN: Your Honor, the only issue I have	
3	is I will be driving from San Jose, as I did this morning.	
4	So it would be more convenient for me if it was this time	
5	or later.	
6	MR. O'MARA: So 1:00?	
7	MR. MOQUIN: 1:00 would be great.	
8	MR. O'MARA: Is that okay, Mr. Irvine?	
9	MR. IRVINE: Sure. I'm free the whole day.	
10	THE COURT: 1:00.	
11	MR. MOQUIN: This would be on all five pending	
12	motions?	
13	THE COURT: Yes, it's going to be on everything	
14	that is outstanding.	
15	Now, in light of the fact that we set that on	
16	the 12th, and you will have your oppositions, your replies	
17	done by the 8th, that should give us enough time.	
18	Does that give you enough time between filing	
19	your replies and argument?	
20	MR. IRVINE: Sure.	
21	THE COURT: Okay. All right.	
22	And will you be arguing all the motions, or will	
23	you be splitting them?	
24	MR. MOQUIN: I'll be doing them all.	

1	MR. IRVINE: We'll being splitting them.
2	THE COURT: Okay.
3	MR. IRVINE: I know Ms. Webster will take at
4	least one of the briefs.
5	THE COURT: Okay. All right.
6	I will tell you this. This is it for
7	extensions. All right. And, and there will be no more.
8	And you know going into this motion for
9	sanctions that you're I haven't decided it, but I need
10	to see compelling opposition not to grant it. Okay.
11	MR. MOQUIN: I understand.
12	THE COURT: Anything else we need to do today?
13	MR. IRVINE: I don't think so, your Honor.
14	Thank you.
15	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
16	We'll be in recess.
17	MR. O'MARA: I'm sorry, your Honor.
18	Could you just restate when you want the trial
19	statements, or will you just
20	THE COURT: Isn't it in our scheduling order?
21	MR. IRVINE: It is. Five judicial days from the
22	29th.
23	THE COURT: Yes. Where did I put my outline?
24	And you should be aware that I may ask for

1	follow-up briefing during the trial since it's a bench
2	trial, and there are specific areas that I want briefing
3	on.
4	But it is five days before trial. It's always
5	welcome if it comes a little early. But that is your
6	deadline.
7	And you do know that pursuant to local rules, or
8	the applicable rules, that you must submit proposed
9	findings with your trial statement on a bench trial.
10	MR. O'MARA: Okay.
11	THE COURT: Okay. All right.
12	We'll be in recess.
13	MR. MOQUIN: Thank you, your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel.
15	MR. IRVINE: Thank you, your Honor.
16	MS. WEBSTER: Thank you.
17	MR. O'MARA: Thank you, your Honor.
18	
19	(Whereupon the proceedings were
20	concluded.)
21	-000-
22	
23	
24	

1	STATE OF NEVADA)
2) ss. WASHOE COUNTY)
3	
4	I, DEBORA L. CECERE, an Official Reporter of
5	the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe County, DO HEREBY
6	CERTIFY:
7	That I was present at the times, dates, and
8	places herein set forth, and that I reported in shorthand
9	notes the proceedings had upon the matter captioned within,
10	and thereafter transcribed them into typewriting as herein
11	appears;
12	That the foregoing transcript, consisting of
13	pages 1 through 28, is a full, true and correct
14	transcription of my stenotype notes of said proceedings.
15	DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 14th day of
16	December, 2017.
17	
18	
19	/s/ Debora Cecere
20	DEBORA L. CECERE, CCR #324
21	
22	
23	
2.4	

A.App.3923
FILED
Electronically
CV14-01712
2018-05-18 03:10:53 PM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6687973 : japarici

EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 5



Brian P Moquin - #257583

Current Status: Active

This attorney is active and may practice law in California.

See below for more details.

Profile Information

The following information is from the official records of The State Bar of California.

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Park PA

District: District 6

CLA Sections: None Law School: Concord Law School; Los

Angeles CA

California Lawyers Association (CLA) is an independent organization and is not part of The State Bar of California.

Status History

Effective Date Status Change

Present Active

11/3/2008 Admitted to The State Bar of California

Actions Affecting Eligibility to Practice Law in California

Disciplinary and Related Actions

This member has no public record of discipline.

Administrative Actions

This member has no public record of administrative actions.

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Transaction # 6687973 : japarici

EXHIBIT 4

EXHIBIT 4

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT		
	OF THE STATE OF NEVADA	
IN A	AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE	
	000	
LARRY J. WILLARD, and as trustee of James Trust Fund; DEVELOPMENT CORPOR California corpora et al.,	the Larry OVERLAND RATION, a	
Plai	intiffs,	
vs.	Case No. CV14-01712	
BERRY-HINCKLEY IND a Nevada corporati JERRY HERBST, an i Defer	lon; and	
And Related Counte	erclaim.	
	/	
DF	EPOSITION OF LARRY WILLARD	
	AUGUST 21, 2015	
	RENO, NEVADA	
Reported by:	JULIE ANN KERNAN, CCR #427, RPR	
Reported by:	JULIE ANN KERNAN, CCR #427, RPR MOLEZZO REPORTERS (775) 322-3334	

			2
1	APPEARANCES		
2	For the Plaintiffs:	LAW OFFICES OF BRIAN P. MOQUIN By: Brian P. Moquin, Esq.	
3		3506 La Castellet Court San Jose, California 95148	
5	For the Defendants:	DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC Attorneys at Law	
6 7		By: Brian R. Irvine, Esq. By: Katy Brady, Esq.	
8		100 West Liberty Street Suite 940 Reno, Nevada 89501	
9			
10			
11			
12			
14			
15			
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22			
23			
24			
25			

1 Q All of them. Okay. Have you ever been deposed 2 in a case where you're not a party, just as a witness? 3 Not to my recollection. 4 Okay. I want to move on and talk a bit about 5 kind of who you are. 6 A Okay. 7 If you could describe to me your post high 8 school education. 9 A I'm a graduate of Gilroy High School. I grew up 10 in Gilroy, the garlic capital. And then I went to Baylor 11 University. 12 Q Okay. 13 I was there five years at Baylor. And that was 14 -- I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in 19 -- I hate to 15 give you the year -- '65. 16 All right. 0 17 And that's the extent of the education, formal 18 education. 19 Q Okay. And Bachelor of Arts in any specialty? 20 A Psychology, double major in psychology, general 21 business. Minors in music and religion. 22 Okay. And what did you do for a living? You're 23 retired, correct, just to back up? 24 I'm trying to be. A

25

Q

Trying to be retired, okay. Before you tried to

be retired, what did you -- how would you describe how you made a living.

A Primarily in real estate development. My father was a contractor in the Gilroy, South Santa Clara County.

Talked me into coming into business with him as opposed to going into another field.

- Q When did you go into business with your dad?
- A I worked with my father from 1965 to about '69.
- Q Okay. And after '69 did you go --
- A On my own.
- Q Okay. You formed a company and started doing real estate development by yourself?
- 13 A Yes, I did.

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19

- Q Okay. And how long did you continue in that line of work?
 - A Real estate development until maybe 2005 or six, thereabouts, with the last project I did, I think, was in 2000 -- yeah, 2000 -- 2005.
 - Q And when you say "real estate development," I know that can sort of encompass a broad spectrum.
- 21 A It does.
- Q And what type of real estate development did you do? I know that's a broad question and it's intentionally so.
- 25 A Residential development.

```
15
 1
           Q
                  Residential. Okay. Single family homes?
 2
           A
                  Yes.
 3
                  Any commercial real estate development?
           0
 4
           A
                  A little.
 5
                  What type of projects on the commercial side?
           0
 6
                  Strip -- couple strip centers, an office
           A
 7
      building, and a mini-storage facility.
 8
                  And this development you're talking about,
           0
 9
       whether it's the residential or the commercial side, was
10
       this all in the, I'll call it, the South Bay area? I know
11
       that's not exactly right, but --
12
           A
                  Yes.
13
                  -- is it all in that area?
            0
14
           A
                  Yes.
15
                  Okay. And in the scope of your work as a real
16
       estate developer, did you obtain any licenses or
17
       certifications?
18
            A
                  A B-1.
19
                  Okay. That's a builder's license?
            0
20
                  Yes, sir.
           A
21
            0
                  In California?
22
                  In California.
            A
23
            0
                  Anything else?
24
                  I had a real estate broker's license at one
25
       time. It was primarily for my own development.
```

			16
	Q	When did you obtain the contractor's license?	
	A	Early '70's.	
¥.	Q	And did you hold that until 2005, 2006?	
	А	Yes, sir.	
	Q	Do you still have it?	
	А	No.	
	Q	What about the	
	А	Expired.	
	Q	I'm sorry.	
	А	I let it run its course.	
	Q	What about the real estate broker's license,	
	when did y	you get that?	
	А	It was 1972.	
	Q	Do you still have that license?	
	А	No.	
	Q	When did that lapse or expire?	
	А	Lapsed. About the same time frame.	
	Q	Okay.	
	А	I thought I was going to be retired.	
	Q	Okay. Any other licenses or certifications	
	associated	d with your work?	
	А	No, sir.	
	Q	Okay. You said you're trying to be retired.	
	Are you co	arrently doing any work?	
	А	No. Social Security only.	

		138
1		
2		
3	000	
4	CERTIFICATE OF WITNESS	
5		
6	I hereby certify under penalty of perjury	
7	that I have read the foregoing deposition, made the	
8	changes and corrections that I deem necessary, and	
9	approve the same as now true and correct.	
10		
11	Dated this day of,	
12	2015.	
13		
14		
15	LARRY WILLARD	
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	STATE OF NEVADA)
2	COUNTY OF WASHOE)
3	I, JULIE ANN KERNAN, a notary public in and
4	for the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, do hereby
5	certify:
6	That on Friday, the 21st day of August, 2015,
7	at the hour of 9:28 a.m. of said day, at the Law Offices of
8	Dickinson Wright, 100 West Liberty Street, Suite 940, Reno,
9	Nevada, personally appeared LARRY WILLARD, who was duly
10	sworn by me to testify the truth, the whole truth, and
11	nothing but the truth, and thereupon was deposed in the
12	matter entitled herein;
13	That said deposition was taken in verbatim
14	stenotype notes by me, a Certified Court Reporter, and
15	thereafter transcribed into typewriting as herein appears;
16	That the foregoing transcript, consisting of
17	pages numbered 1 through 137, is a full, true and correct
18	transcript of my said stenotype notes of said deposition to
19	the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.
20	
21	DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 24th day of August, 2015.
22	
23	Que ankena
24	JULIE ANN KERNAN, CCR #427
100	

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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6687973 : japarici

EXHIBIT 6

EXHIBIT 6

1	THE O'MARA LAW FIRM, P.C.				
2	DAVID C. O'MARA, ESQ. NEVADA BAR NO. 8599				
2	311 East Liberty Street				
3	Reno, Nevada 89501				
4	Telephone: 775/323-1321 Fax: 775/323-4082				
5	BRIAN P. MOQUIN, ESQ.				
6	Admitted <i>Pro Hac Vice</i> CALIFORNIA BAR NO. 247583				
7	LAW OFFICES OF BRIAN P. MOQUIN				
8	3506 La Castellet Court San Jose, CA 95148				
O	Telephone: 408.300.0022				
9	Fax: 408.843.1678 bmoquin@lawprism.com				
10	omoquin@iawprism.com				
	Attorneys for Plaintiffs				
11	LARRY J. WILLARD, OVERLAND				
12	DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, EDWARD C. WOOLEY, and JUDITH A. WOOL	LEV			
	in the state of the obligation of the state				
13		T COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA			
14	IN AND FOR THE CO	DUNTY OF WASHOE			
15	LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as	Case No. CV14-01712			
15	trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund;				
16	OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation;	Dept. No. 6			
17	EDWARD C. WOOLEY AND JUDITH A.	PLAINTIFFS' INITIAL 16.1			
	WOOLEY, individually and as trustees of the	PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND			
18	Edward C. Wooley and Judith A. Wooley	LIST OF WITNESSES			
19	Intervivos Revocable Trust 2000,				
20	Plaintiffs,				
20	v.				
21	BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a				
22	Nevada corporation; JERRY HERBST, an				
	individual; and JH, INC., a Nevada				
23	corporation,				
24	Defendants				
25	Defendants.				
ĺ					
26					
27					
28					

J	J		
1	COME NOW Plaintiffs, by and through undersigned counsel, and, pursuant to NR		
2	16.1, herewith produce the following documents and list of witnesses:		
3	1		
4	A. DOCU	UMENTS	
5	1.	Virginia Avenue Lease Agreement dated December 2, 2005, Bates Stamp Nos.	
6	LJW000001-I	LJW000035.	
7	2.	Virginia Avenue Lease Extension Option dated January 18, 2006, Bates Stamp	
8	Nos. LJW000	036-LJW00076.	
9	3.	Virginia Avenue Deed of Trust dated January 25, 2006, Bates Stamp	
10	LJW000077-1	LJW000081.	
11	4.	Virginia Avenue Purchase Deed of Trust dated March 28, 2006, Bates Stamp	
12	Nos. LJW000	082-LJW000106.	
13	5.	Herbst Proposal dated February 17, 2007, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000107-	
14	LJW000121.		
15	6.	Virginia Avenue Amendment to Lease dated March 9, 2007, Bates Stamp Nos.	
16	LJW000122-I	LJW000126.	
17	7.	Herbst Guaranty for Virginia Avenue Property dated March 9, 2007, Bates	
18	Stamp Nos. L	JW000127-LJW000130.	
19	8.	Letter from Sam Chuck to Yalamanchili dated March 19, 2007, Bates Stamp	
20	Nos. LJW000131-LJW000179.		
21	9.	Deed of Trust dated June 29, 2007, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000180-LJW000211	
22	10.	Complaint in Willard v. Morabito, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000212-LJW000225.	
23	11.	Deed of Trust dated March 28, 2008, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000226-	
24	LJW000250.		
25	12.	BHI Financials for FY2012, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000251-LJW000253.	
26	13.	Business Partners March 2013 Statement, Bates Stamp No. LJW000254.	
27	14.	Letter from Gordon to Goldblatt dated March 18, 2013, Bates Stamp Nos.	
28	LJW000255-J	LJW000256.	

Ţ	15.	Letter from Gordon to Goldblatt dated March 28, 2013, Bates Stamp Nos.	
2	LJW000257-LJW000258.		
3	16.	Letter from Gordon to Goldblatt dated April 12, 2013, Bates Stamp Nos.	
4	LJW000259-I	LJW000260.	
5	17.	Interim Operating and Management Agreement, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000261-	
6	LJW000264.		
7	18.	Willard Notice of Chapter 11 Bankruptcy, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000265-	
8	LJW000267.		
9	19.	Declaration of REO Manager, Business Partners, Bates Stamp Nos.	
10	LJW000268-LJW000278.		
11	20.	Motion by NCUAB, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000279-LJW000284.	
12	21.	Declaration of Larry J. Willard to Dismiss Bankruptcy, Bates Stamp Nos.	
13	LJW000285-LJW000288.		
14	22.	Letter from Desmond to Goldblatt, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000289-LJW000293.	
15	23.	Notice of Intent to Foreclose, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000294-LJW000296.	
16	24.	Real Estate Report for 7693 S. Virginia Avenue, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000297-	
17	LJW000331.		
18	25.	Purchase and Sale Agreement, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000332-LJW000337.	
19	26.	Closing Statement, Bates Stamp No. LJW000338.	
20	27.	Nevada Energy Invoices Facimile, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000339-lJW000352.	
21	28.	Nevada Energy Screenshots of Usage for BHI, Bates Stamp Nos. LJW000353-	
22	LJW000355.		
23	29.	Letter from Desmond to Moquin dated July 16, 2004, Bates Stamp Nos.	
24	LJW000356-1	JW000389.	
25	30.	Baring Blvd. Purchase Agreement, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW000001-	
26	ECW000022.		
27	31.	Baring Blvd. Lease Agreement, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW000023-ECW000057.	
28	32.	Baring Blvd. Note, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW000058-ECW000092.	

1	32.	Baring Blvd. Amendment to Lease, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW000093-	
2	ECW000099.		
3	33.	Herbst Guaranty for Baring Blvd. Property, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW000100-	
4	ECW000103.		
5	34.	Assignment of Baring Blvd. Lease to Jackson Foods, Bates Stamp Nos.	
6	ECW000104-ECW110.		
7	35.	Letter from Jackson Foods dated April 2, 2013, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW000111-	
8	ECW000112.		
9	36.	Letter from Jackson Foods dated May 20, 2013, Bates Stamp No. ECW000113.	
10	37.	Settlement Statement on Baring Blvd. Property, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW000114-	
11	ECW000115.		
12	38.	Highway 50 Purchase Agreement, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW002001-ECW002013.	
13	39.	Highway 50 Lease Agreement, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW002014-ECW002056.	
14	40.	Highway 50 Amendment to Lease, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW002057-	
15	ECW002063.		
16	41.	Herbst Guaranty for Highway 50 Property, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW002064-	
17	ECW002067.		
18	42.	Highway 50 Memorandum of Lease, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW002068-	
19	ECW002070.		
20	43.	Letter from Sam Chuck dated February 29, 2008, Bates Stamp nos.	
21	ECW002071-ECW002075.		
22	44.	Highway 50 Second Amendment to Lease, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW002076-	
23	ECW002077.		
24	45.	BHI Sublease to Little Caesars, Bates Stamp Nos. ECW002078-ECW002096.	
25	46.	Letter from McDade to Gluhaich dated October 17, 2012, Bates Stamp Nos.	
26	ECW002097-ECW002101.		
27	47.	Letter from Desmond to Goldblatt dated June 3, 2013, Bates Stamp No.	
28	ECW002102.		

1	Chatsworth, CA 91311; tel. 818.836.6323.		
2	12. Jo	ohn D. Jackson, Jackson Food Stores, Inc., 3450 E. Commercial Court,	
3	Meridian, ID 83642; tel. 208.888.6061.		
4	13. G	erald Gordon, Esq., Gordon Silver, 3960 Howard Hughes Parkway, Ninth	
5	Floor, Las Vegas, NV 89169; tel. 702.796.5555.		
6	14, St	tanley A. Zlotoff, Esq., Bluer & Zlotoff Law Offices, 300 S. 1st Street # 215,	
7	San Jose, CA 95113; tel. 408.287.5087.		
8	15. L	. Steven Goldblatt, Esq., 22 Martin Street, Gilroy, CA 95020; tel.	
9	408.848.4396.		
10	16. S	amuel A. Chuck, Esq., Rossi, Hammerslough, Reischl & Chuck, 1960 The	
11	Alameda, Suite 200, San Jose, CA 95126; tel. 408.261.4252.		
12	17. S	ujata Yalamanchili, Esq., Hodgson Russ LLP, One M&T Plaza, Suite 2000,	
13	Buffalo, NY 14203; tel. 716.848.1657.		
14	Plaintiff hereby reserves the right to supplement this 16.1 production and list of		
15	witnesses as additional information becomes available through discovery.		
16	AFFIRMATION		
17	(Pursuant to NRS 239B.030)		
18	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document filed in the above referenced matter does not contain the Social Security Number of any person.		
19			
20	DATED: December 12, 2014		
21			
22		[XI]and aMara	
23		DAVID C. O'MARA, ESQ.	
24			
25			
26			
07 1	11		

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of The O'Mara Law Firm, P.C., 311 E. Liberty Street, Reno, Nevada 89501, and on this date I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing document on all parties to this action by personal delivery to the addressed as follows:

John Desmond, Esq. 100 W. Liberty St., Ste. 940 Reno, NV 89501 Telephone: 775.343.7500 Fax: 775.786.0131 DATED: December 12, 2014

Want Collara

A.App.3942 Electronically CV14-01712 2018-05-29 04:56:00 PM 1 **CODE: 3785** Jacqueline Bryant Clerk of the Court Richard D. Williamson, Esq., SBN 9932 Transaction # 6702327 : cvera Jonathan Joel Tew, Esq., SBN 11874 2 ROBERTSON, JOHNSON, MILLER & WILLIAMSON 3 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600 Reno, Nevada 89501 Telephone: (775) 329-5600 4 Facsimile: (775) 348-8300 Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counterdefendants 5 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 8 Case No. CV14-01712 9 LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as Trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT 10 Dept. No. 6 CORPORATION, a California corporation; EDWARD E. WOOLEY AND JUDITH A. 11 WOOLEY, individually and as trustees of the Edward C. Wooley and Judith A. Wooley 12 Intervivos Revocable Trust 2000, 13 Plaintiffs. 14 VS. 15 BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an 16 individual 17 Defendants. 18 BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES a Nevada 19 corporation; and JERRY HERBST, 20 an individual. 21 Counterclaimants, 22 VS. 23 LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as Trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT 24 CORPORATION, a California corporation, 25 Counterdefendants. 26

27 REPLY IN SU

REPLY IN SUPPORT OF THE WILLARD PLAINTIFFS'

RULE 60(b) MOTION FOR RELIEF

Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600 Reno, Nevada 89501

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

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Defendants oppose the Willard Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief ("Motion") on the primary grounds that Plaintiffs were somehow strategically trying to ambush Defendants and that the Willard Plaintiffs should be responsible for their lawyers' failures. Yet, what plaintiff would strategically fail to oppose dispositive motions? The Willard Plaintiffs have not strategically withheld anything. Rather, they had been following the advice of their lawyer, Brian Moquin. Unbeknownst to the Willard Plaintiffs, however, Mr. Moquin's life was in shambles, he was in violation of court rules, and his repeated assurances that the case was under control were false. Under controlling Nevada law, the Court should set aside its sanctions orders and allow this case to proceed toward a trial on the merits.

II. LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. Defendants Do Not Oppose, or Even Address, the Required Yochum Factors

The Nevada Supreme Court established several factors to consider in determining whether relief should be granted based upon excusable neglect, including: (1) a prompt motion for relief, (2) absence of an intent to delay; (3) lack of knowledge of the procedural requirements, and (4) good faith. Yochum v. Davis, 98 Nev. 484, 486, 653 P.2d 1215, 1216 (1982). Moreover, Rule 60(b) is guided by the state's "policy of resolving cases on their merits whenever possible." Stoecklein v. Johnson Elec., 109 Nev. 268, 274, 849 P.2d 305, 309 (1993).

The Willard Plaintiffs' Motion established all four <u>Yochum</u> factors, and also explained why their claims are meritorious. Thus, they have met their burden to show excusable neglect. By contrast, the Opposition did not even mention the <u>Yochum</u> factors or dispute the plaintiffs' meritorious claims. As those elements remain undisputed, the Court should grant the Motion.¹

Instead, Defendants solely focused on the evidence surrounding Mr. Moquin's condition. Not only does the admissible and undisputed evidence show that Mr. Moquin was suffering from

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¹ In fact, as explained in the Willard Plaintiffs' concurrently-filed Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Exceed Page Limit, the Court should reject Defendants' entire nineteen-page Opposition to the Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief ("Opposition") because it fails to comply with this Court's Pretrial Order.

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a serious mental health condition, which justifies relief here, but Defendants improperly moved for case terminating sanctions without analyzing what role counsel's failures may have played.

The Nevada Supreme Court has required that "every order of dismissal with prejudice as a discovery sanction be supported by an express, careful and preferably written explanation of the court's analysis of the pertinent factors." Young v. Johnny Ribeiro Bldg., 106 Nev. 88, 93, 787 P.2d 777, 80 (1990). One of those required factors is "whether sanctions unfairly operate to penalize a party for the misconduct of his or her attorney" Id. Yet, that required factor was conspicuously absent from the defendants' motion for sanctions. Therefore, not only is it appropriate to now consider whether the Sanctions Order unfairly penalizes the Willard Plaintiffs for Mr. Moquin's misconduct, but the defendants' failure to advise the court of that authority and discuss it in their motion for sanctions is another reason to set aside the Sanctions Order.

B. The Court Has Sufficient and Admissible Evidence to Establish Excusable Neglect

The Motion included nine exhibits. Of these, Defendants only challenge exhibits 6, 7, 8, and portions of exhibit 1. The other exhibits in support of the Motion are uncontested.

With respect to exhibit 1, Mr. Willard's declaration expressly declares that "under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct." A declaration is admissible to the same extent as an affidavit. NRS 53.045. Exhibit 1 satisfies the requirements of that statute. Therefore, it is admissible. Mr. Willard identified some matters stated on information and belief, but also provided detail about facts in his personal knowledge.

Importantly, Mr. Willard also appropriately testifies to the fact that Mr. Moquin is suffering from mental illness. Defendants' Opposition shows that Mr. Willard actually has a degree in psychology. (Ex. 4 to Opp. at 13:19-20.) Regardless, however, lay witnesses can offer testimony as to a person's sanity. Criswell v. State, 84 Nev. 459, 464, 443 P.2d 552, 555 (1968) (lay witness may give opinion of sanity); c.f. Carter v. U.S., 252 F.2d 608, 618 (D.C. Cir. 1957)).

Mr. Moquin's admission that he has bipolar disorder is also not hearsay. In Nevada, a person's statement of his "then-existing state of mind, emotion, sensation or physical condition, such as intent, plan, motive, design, mental feeling, pain and bodily health, is not inadmissible under the hearsay rule." NRS 51.105(1). Defendants argue that the exception is limited to

28 Robertson, Johnson,

Miller & Williamson 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600 Reno, Nevada 89501 statements about a present condition. Mr. Moquin's admissions that he has bipolar disorder are statements about his present condition. Therefore, all of the statements in Mr. Willard's declaration are admissible.²

Defendants next challenge Motion exhibits 6, 7, and 8 on the ground that they are not certified court records. Exhibit 6 is an Emergency Protective Order entered against Mr. Moquin. Exhibit 7 is a Pre Booking Information Sheet regarding Mr. Moquin. Exhibit 8 is a Request for Domestic Violence Restraining Order against Mr. Moquin.

Exhibits 6, 7, and 8 are authentic. That is apparent from Mr. Willard's declaration, the documents' appearance, and their surrounding characteristics. See, e.g., NRS 52.015(1); NRS 52.025; NRS 52.055. Moreover, if they truly doubted the documents' authenticity, then the Defendants could have provided some rebuttal "evidence or other showing sufficient to support a contrary finding." NRS 52.015(3). They did not do so.

Moreover, the records are not hearsay because they are not offered to prove the truth of the matter asserted, which is that Mr. Moquin abused his wife and children. Rather, they are offered to show that Mr. Moquin has very serious personal issues commanding his attention. Those issues, and the apparent turmoil in his life, caused Mr. Moquin to abandon the plaintiffs. Again, Defendants do not challenge that critical fact, other than to provide their own uncertified document stating that Mr. Moquin's bar license is still active. But Mr. Moquin's bar license is not the issue. Moreover, the best evidence of Mr. Moquin's failure to properly prosecute this case is capable of judicial notice: Mr. Moquin failed to file critical documents with the Court. Notably, the Court could likely witness Mr. Moquin's erratic and unreliable conduct for itself.

As the factually-uncontested evidence shows, Mr. Moquin was suffering from a psychological disorder that caused him to constructively abandon the case. Accordingly, the Court should find excusable neglect and grant the Willard Plaintiffs' relief from the Court's orders disposing of their claims.

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² Defendants also point out that in some cases the moving party has provided declarations from the affected attorney and his physician. Yet, there is no requirement for a declaration from the attorney or his physician. Moreover, the Willard Plaintiffs repeatedly asked for those very items from Mr. Moquin. (See Exs. 6-10.) Unfortunately, he refused to comply and the Willard Plaintiffs have no ability to forcibly obtain those declarations.

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Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600 Reno, Nevada 89501

C. The Willard Plaintiffs Had No Knowledge of Mr. Moquin's Condition

The Willard Plaintiffs did not know of Mr. Moquin's condition or its effect on the case. Defendants disingenuously contend that Mr. Willard "admits he was informed by Mr. O'Mara prior to the dismissal of his claims that Mr. Moquin was not responsive, but decided to do nothing about it due to financial reasons." (Opp. at 15:25-27.) This is demonstrably untrue. Defendants cite to paragraph 81 of Ex. 1 to the Motion, then fail to acknowledge the subsequent paragraphs, which discuss Mr. Willard's "almost daily efforts" to push the case forward, and Mr. Moquin's assurances that the case was proceeding fine.

Further, the Willard Plaintiffs did not discover that Mr. Moquin was bipolar until January 2018, which is when Mr. Moquin notified them of his condition. (Ex. 1 at ¶ 38.) Thus, the Willard Plaintiffs were effectively and unknowingly deprived of legal representation.

D. Local Counsel's Failure to Act Does Not Justify the Termination of the Case

Defendants claim that because Mr. O'Mara was required to actively participate in the case, Mr. Willard cannot demonstrate excusable neglect. Yet, Defendants can cite to no statute or case that suggests that local counsel's reliance on lead counsel's promises to handle critical oppositions prohibits a finding of excusable neglect.³ Indeed, Defendants' Opposition admits that Mr. O'Mara participated in the case and was similarly misled to some degree by Mr. Moquin's medical condition. (See Opp. at 18:18-24.) Mr. O'Mara's notice of withdrawal corroborates how Mr. Moquin's situation affected the case. (Ex. 11 at 1:23-26 (Mr. O'Mara "begged" Mr. Moquin to oppose the dispositive motions and Mr. Moquin assured him he would).

E. Case-Terminating Sanctions Are Not Appropriate in this Case

"Because dismissal with prejudice is the most severe sanction that a court may apply . . . its use must be tempered by a *careful* exercise of judicial discretion." <u>Hunter v. Gang</u>, 123 Nev _____, 377 P.3d 448, 455-56 (Nev. Ct. App. 2016) (citations omitted) (emphasis in original).

³ Indeed, the cases Defendants cite have nothing to do with excusable neglect. <u>Gould v. Mitsui Min. & Selting Co.</u>, 738 F. Supp. 1121 (N.D. Ohio 1990) considered whether a law firm should be disqualified because it was representing a client in one matter and serving as local counsel against the client in another matter. In <u>Duke Univ. v. Universal Prods.</u>, No. 1:13CV701, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 100868, at *1 (M.D.N.C. July 24, 2014), local counsel asked to be excused from attending a pretrial conference despite a rule requiring local counsel to appear. These cases are very different from this case. They also do not involve the equitable considerations mandated by Rule 60(b).

The Willard Plaintiffs did not engage in any willful misconduct. Their failures are the direct result of Mr. Moquin's mental illness. Moreover, Defendants have not demonstrated any material prejudice that justifies dismissing the case. Mr. Moquin's failures have caused extensive delay, but delay alone is not generally considered substantial prejudice. <u>Lemoge v. United States</u>, 587 F.3d 1188, 1196 (9th Cir. 2009).

Dismissal is too severe of a sanction under these facts. The undisputed evidence confirms that Defendants' deliberate breach of their lease financially destroyed the Willard Plaintiffs. Sanctions should punish the wrongdoer, and Mr. Moquin is responsible for the procedural problems in this case. See, e.g., Burkhart v. Philsco Prods. Co., 738 P.2d 433, 445 (Kan. 1987) ("sanctions directed to counsel rather than the plaintiff may have been entirely appropriate.").

The Nevada Supreme Court has repeatedly emphasized that cases should be adjudicated on the merits. Because of the excusable neglect created by Mr. Moquin, and the Defendants' readiness to defend the Willard Plaintiffs' rent-based damages, this Court should follow Nevada's policy and allow this case to proceed to trial.

In fact, the Nevada Supreme Court has noted that "fundamental notions of due process require that the discovery sanctions for discovery abuses be just and that the sanctions relate to the claims which were at issue in the discovery order which is violated." Young, 106 Nev. at 92, 787 P.2d at 779-80. As the defendants' primary complaint centers around the Willard Plaintiffs' diminution in value claims, those should be the only claims subject to sanctions. All other known and discovered damages should proceed to trial.

III. CONCLUSION

Brian Moquin's personal issues caused the problems in this case. Now, with new counsel, the case should proceed to a trial on the merits. Therefore, the Court should grant the Motion.

Dated this 29th day of May, 2018.

ROBERTSON, JOHNSON, MILLER & WILLIAMSON

By: /s/ Richard D. Williamson
Richard D. Williamson, Esq.
Jonathan J. Tew, Esq.
Attorneys for the Willard Plaintiffs

1 SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 2 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 3 4 **AFFIRMATION** Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 5 The undersigned does hereby affirm as follows with respect to the preceding document, 6 REPLY IN SUPPORT OF THE WILLARD PLAINTIFFS' RULE 60(b) MOTION FOR 7 RELIEF filed in case number CV14-01712: 8 9 Document does not contain the social security number of any person 10 -OR-11 Document contains the social security number of a person as required by: 12 A specific state or federal law, to wit: 13 14 (State specific state or federal law) -or-15 For the administration of a public program 16 -or-17 For an application for a federal or state grant 18 -or-19 Confidential Family Court Information Sheet 20 (NRS 125.130, NRS 125.230 and NRS 125B. 055) 21 Date: May 29, 2018 Richard D. Williamson 22 (Signature) 23 Richard D. Williamson, Esq. (Print Name) 24 Plaintiffs 25 (Attorney for) 26 27 28

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 2 Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of Robertson, Johnson, 3 Miller & Williamson, 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600, Reno, Nevada 89501, over the age of 18, and not a party within this action. I further certify that on the 29th day of May, 2018, I 4 5 electronically filed the foregoing REPLY IN SUPPORT OF THE WILLARD PLAINTIFFS' RULE 60(b) MOTION FOR RELIEF with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system 6 which served the following parties electronically: 7 John P. Desmond, Esq. 8 Brian R. Irvine, Esq. 9 Anjali D. Webster, Esq. Dickinson Wright 10 100 West Liberty Street, Suite 940 Reno, NV 89501 11 Attorneys for Defendants/Counterclaimants 12 /s/ Kimberlee Hill 13 An Employee of Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Index of Exhibits

2	Exhibit	<u>Description</u>	<u>Pages</u>	
3	1	Declaration of Larry J. Willard in Response to Defendants' Opposition to	7	
4		Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief		
5	2	Text messages between Larry Willard and Brian Moquin between	3	
6		December 2 and December 6, 2017		
7	3	Email correspondence between David O'Mara and Brian Moquin	2	
8	4	Text messages between Larry Willard and Brian Moquin between	9	
9		December 19 and December 25, 2017		
10	5	Receipt	1	
11	6	Email correspondence between Richard Williamson and Brian Moquin	4	
12		dated February 5 through March 21, 2018		
13	7	Text messages between Larry Willard and Brian Moquin between	6	
14		March 30 and April 2, 2018		
15	8	Email correspondence between Jonathan Tew, Richard Williamson and	4	
16		Brian Moquin dated April 2 through April 13, 2018		
17	9	Letter from Richard Williamson to Brian Moquin dated May 14, 2018	2	
18	10	Email correspondence between Larry Willard and Brian Moquin dated	2	
19		May 23 through May 28, 2018		
20	11	Notice of Withdrawal of Local Counsel	3	
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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6702327 : cvera

EXHIBIT "1"

EXHIBIT "1"

1	CODE: 1520 Richard D. Williamson, Esq., SBN 9932 Jonathan Joel Tew, Esq., SBN 11874 ROBERTSON, JOHNSON, MILLER & WILLIAMSON 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600 Reno, Nevada 89501 Telephone: (775) 329-5600				
2					
3					
4					
5	Facsimile: (775) 348-8300 Attorneys for Plaintiffs Larry J. Willard, individually and as Trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund, and Overland Development Corporation IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA				
6					
7					
8					
9	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE				
10	LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as Trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund;	C N- CV14 01712			
11	OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation;	Case No. CV14-01712			
12	EDWARD E. WOOLEY AND JUDITH A. WOOLEY, individually and as trustees of the	Dept. No. 6			
13	Edward C. Wooley and Judith A. Wooley Intervivos Revocable Trust 2000,				
14	Plaintiffs,				
15	VS.				
16	BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada				
17	corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an individual				
18	Defendants.				
19	Defendants.				
20	AND ALL RELATED MATTERS.				
21					
22	DECLARATION OF LARRY J. W	ILLARD IN RESPONSE TO			
23	DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO RUI	LE 60(b) MOTION FOR RELIEF			
24	I, Larry J. Willard, hereby declare and state as follows:				
25	1. As explained in my original Declaration of Larry J. Willard, dated April 18, 2018				
26	I am the President, Chief Executive Officer, and sole Director of Overland Developmen				
27	Corporation, a California corporation ("Overland") and the trustee of the Larry James Willard				
28	Trust Fund.				
son,					

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- 2. I offer this supplemental declaration in response to the claims and arguments made in the defendants' Opposition to Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief regarding lawyer Brian Moquin's personal and mental problems.
- 3. As I had explained in my original declaration, "[i]f the court would like to review the text messages that I exchanged with Brian, I am happy to provide those."
- 4. I was (and remain) concerned about sharing my correspondence with Mr. Moquin on the record, but now feel that I have no choice but to ensure that the Court and the Defendants at least see some examples of my attempts to remain engaged in this case while Mr. Moquin was apparently allowing it to fall apart.
- 5. Therefore, I have attached some communications as a rebuttal to the opposition. Moreover, as explained in our original motion, I also possess additional communications with Mr. Moquin showing that the plaintiffs tried to be diligent in moving the case forward, but that Mr. Moquin's admitted personal problems disrupted and severely harmed our ability to do that.
- 6. Edward Wooley, the other plaintiffs, and I retained Mr. Moquin in 2014 to represent us in the lawsuit that our original attorney had filed.
- 7. At the time that we retained Mr. Moquin, he seemed to be a stable, accomplished lawyer with no known record of any bar complaints, misconduct, or other causes for concern.
- 8. Upon reviewing Mr. Moquin's professional status and speaking to other people, I believed that Mr. Moquin was qualified and would take this case very seriously.
- 9. Periodically I did get concerned with the slow pace of the litigation and the lack of a resolution, but Mr. Moquin always had an explanation or "legal reasons" for any issues and delays. He also frequently explained that the defendants' attorneys were the cause of the delay.
- 10. Mr. Moquin repeatedly assured us that he had everything under control and that we would get a favorable result in the case.
- 11. In 2017, it became apparent to me that Mr. Moquin was having some financial difficulties. However, he continued moving forward with this case and I did not know how badly his personal life was affecting his work.

- 12. Mr. Moquin continued to assure me that he would be able to secure a large judgment or settlement. Therefore, in mid-to-late 2017, I borrowed money from friends and family and also secured loans from friends and family for Mr. Moquin's personal expenses.
 - 13. As it turned out, Mr. Moquin was dealing with more than just financial problems.
- 14. I now know that he was struggling with mental health and dealing with other personal crises in his life.
- 15. I have learned that Mr. Moquin and his wife, Natasha, were in a state of nearly constant marital conflict that greatly interfered with his work.
- 16. This culminated in Mr. Moquin suffering what I can only describe as a total mental breakdown in December 2017.
- 17. Around that time, I had learned that there were documents we needed to file with the court.
- 18. As I had done on prior occasions, I sent Mr. Moquin a text message on Saturday, December 2, 2017, to confirm that everything was moving forward okay.
- 19. When Mr. Moquin did not respond, I wrote to him the next day asking if I needed to review anything. Mr. Moquin did not respond again.
- 20. In fact, during the first week in December, I texted and/or called Mr. Moquin daily, often without receiving any response. I grew increasingly alarmed, but when I did speak with Mr. Moquin, he would always assure me that everything was fine and he would offer some plausible explanation for why things were not due yet or could be filed at a later date.
- 21. True and correct copies of text messages I exchanged with Brian Moquin between December 2, and December 6, 2017, are attached as Exhibit 2.
 - 22. Based on Mr. Moquin's assurances, I expected that he would come through.
- 23. The following week, I was copied on an email exchange between Mr. Moquin and the local attorney we were using, David O'Mara. In that exchange, Mr. O'Mara had expressed concerns about whether we would be able to file three oppositions and some other briefs that were apparently due. Yet, on Monday, December 11, 2017, Mr. Moquin assured us that "all three oppositions will be filed today."

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- 24. Later, when Mr. O'Mara sought confirmation that Mr. Moquin had filed the oppositions, Mr. Moquin did not provide a clear answer, but did not seem concerned.
 - 25. A true and correct copy of that email exchange is attached as Exhibit 3.
- 26. I later learned that Mr. Moquin had not filed the required oppositions, but that he apparently received more time to do so.
- 27. The next week I followed up with Mr. Moquin to ensure that he had filed the required documents, but Mr. Moquin explained that he was not yet finished.
- 28. I sent Mr. Moquin a text message on Tuesday, December 19, 2017, asking if the documents were almost finished. Mr. Moquin said that they were almost finished and that he should be able to finalize them that night.
- 29. The next day, however, Mr. Moquin failed to respond. I kept texting the next day and he still failed to respond. Finally, on Thursday, December 21, Mr. Moquin assured me that he was "still on it."
- 30. After that, however, Mr. Moquin stopped responding again. I kept texting him until December 25 asking for an update and pleading with him to get the documents filed, but did not receive a response.
- 31. True and correct copies of text messages I exchanged with Brian Moquin between December 19, and December 25, 2017, are attached as Exhibit 4.
- 32. I could not understand why Brian kept claiming that he was almost finished, but kept failing to file the required documents.
- 33. Mr. Moquin apparently suffered a total mental breakdown and also had some terrible conflicts with his wife, Natasha.
- 34. After having worked with him for years, and having met his wife and his family, I had terrible sympathy for all of them and wanted to help if I could. At the same time, it was becoming clear to me that Mr. Moquin's personal problems had interfered with his duties to me and the other plaintiffs.
- 35. After Mr. Moquin suffered this mental breakdown, I recommended that he visit Dr. Douglas Mar, who is well-respected psychiatrist in Campbell, California.

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- 36. At this time, I also started looking for other attorneys who might be able to help.
- 37. In January 2018, Mr. Moquin was also arrested related to charges of domestic violence.
- 38. Around that same time, Mr. Moquin explained to me that Dr. Mar had diagnosed him with bipolar disorder and that he needed money to pay Dr. Mar for treatment.
- 39. After obtaining a loan from a friend, I arranged to pay Dr. Mar for his services, but I do not know if Mr. Moquin has continued with any course of treatment.
- 40. On March 13, 2018, I paid Dr. Mar's office \$470 to pay for Mr. Moquin's treatment so that Mr. Moquin could get well and help us fix the case.
 - 41. A true and correct copy of my receipt for that payment is attached as Exhibit 5.
- 42. Mr. Moquin was also supposed to obtain a letter from Dr. Mar evidencing his diagnosis and treatment.
- 43. Despite paying for Mr. Moquin's treatment, and despite numerous requests from me and my new attorneys, Mr. Moquin still failed to provide us with that letter from Dr. Mar.
- 44. In fact, my current attorneys repeatedly requested Mr. Moquin to provide his files and other important information.
- 45. A true and correct copy of a series of emails from attorney Richard Williamson to Mr. Moquin, between February 5 and March 21, 2018, is attached as Exhibit 6.
- 46. Mr. Williamson and I both repeatedly asked Mr. Moquin to provide a summary of the case, documents regarding his mental illness, and his case files.
- 47. From January through March, 2018, Mr. Moquin repeatedly assured me that he would provide me with all of the information that my new attorneys needed to reinstate the case.
- 48. On March 30, Mr. Moquin assured me that he will "get everything out the door before I leave today." In response, I asked if he had obtained the requested documentation from Dr. Mar, and Mr. Moquin told me that he was playing phone tag with a person in Dr. Mar's office. I then followed up to ask if he had advised Mr. Williamson of the status, and he assured me that he would.

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- 49. I then sent text messages on March 31, April 1, and April 2 urging Mr. Moquin to provide Mr. Williamson with everything he needed to try and reinstate this case.
- 50. Mr. Moquin then responded with an alarming rant, which included the following: "I'm not sure what part of '[expletive] off' you don't understand, but it is in your best interest to stop communicating with me at this point until I contact you."
- 51. True and correct copies of text messages I exchanged with Brian Moquin between March 30, and April 2, 2018, are attached as Exhibit 7.
- 52. Mr. Moquin's abusive and threatening language in his text dated April 2, 2018, is just one example of the abusive treatment I received from Mr. Moquin.
- 53. In early April, Mr. Williamson and another attorney in his office, Jonathan Tew, both repeatedly asked Mr. Moquin for the various documents that he had still not provided.
- 54. A true and correct copy of that series of emails, which occurred between April 2 and April 13, 2018, is attached as Exhibit 8.
- 55. Finally, exasperated with Mr. Moquin and his failure to provide the documents that he promised he would provide to fix the problems that he created, we finally felt that we had no choice but to move forward without the documents that Mr. Moquin had promised.
 - 56. Mr. Moquin never even gave my new attorneys his complete file.
- 57. In addition to the numerous emails requesting the files, on May 14, 2018, Mr. Williamson sent Mr. Moquin a formal demand for my client files regarding this case.
 - 58. A true and correct copy of that letter is attached as Exhibit 9.
- 59. On Wednesday, May 23, 2018, I again wrote to Mr. Moquin begging him to provide a diagnosis letter from Dr. Mar letter, along with evidence that Mr. Moquin claims to possess that he timely disclosed our damage calculations and an affidavit from Mr. Moquin explaining his personal situation and how it impacted his performance in this case.
- 60. Mr. Moquin responded by claiming that he always intended to provide us all of the information we needed, but that he could not get to it until that weekend because he had a hearing in his criminal case on Thursday, May 24. He assured me that he should be able to provide an affidavit and supporting exhibits that weekend.

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- 61. When I tried to follow-up later that week, however, he told me that if I communicated with him until he had provided the documents that I would never receive them. Although I felt that this was an unreasonable demand, particularly when he had put me in this position and had promised all of this documentation months ago, I tried to respect his request.
- 62. By the afternoon of Monday, May 28, 2018, however, Mr. Moquin still had not provided the documents. Therefore, I wrote to him again asking for the required documents. Mr. Moquin responded by quoting his previous warning not to contact him: "Communicate in ANY WAY with me again before I have sent you the declaration and supporting exhibits and you will receive neither.' So be it."
- 63. A true and correct copy of that series of emails, which occurred between May 23 and May 28, 2018, and which have been redacted to protect privileged information, is attached as Exhibit 10.
- 64. To date, Mr. Moquin has not provided the promised affidavit, letter from Dr. Mar, other supporting exhibits, and damages disclosure information. Despite Mr. Williamson's request, Mr. Moquin has also failed to even provide my client files.
- 65. Instead, I have had to endure threats and claims from Mr. Moquin based on his view that I am somehow hurting him, his family, and his career.
- 66. Throughout my experience with him, Mr. Moquin was always so positive about our case and confident that everything would work out. Over the last six months, however, Mr. Moquin's emotional swings have become terrifying and impossible to predict.
- 67. I am an innocent victim of Mr. Moquin's instability and believe that I deserve an opportunity to prove my case against the defendants.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this 29th day of May, 2018.

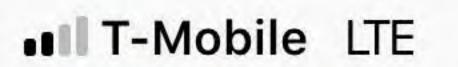
Harry J. Willard

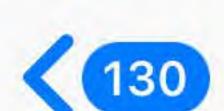
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CV14-01712
2018-05-29 04:56:00 PM
Jacqueline Bryant
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Transaction # 6702327 : cvera

EXHIBIT "2"

EXHIBIT "2"

EXHIBIT "2"











Sat, Dec 2, 8:40 PM

How is it looking Brian?

Sun, Dec 3, 3:19 PM

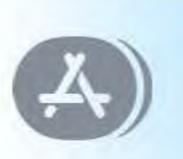
Call me when you ready to review anything?

Sun, Dec 3, 8:33 PM

Brian, as long as you are ready for tomorrow I'm ok in not taking the time to review. I kind of think you need to stay focused on getting this done. But God help us if you are not.

Mon, Dec 4, 10:22 AM





Talk later









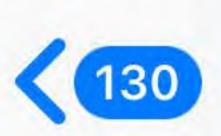


















Mon, Dec 4, 10:22 AM

I hope you are up finishing it.

PLEASE RESPOND!!
Aren't you supposed to file answer by noon?

Maybe you are at Law Library? If you are I apologize for my reactions

Tue, Dec 5, 2:11 AM

How does look now?

Hello.

Tue. Dec 5. 11:46 PM

































11:57 PM

How is it going?

Wed, Dec 6, 4:49 AM

Still at it Brian?

yes. u up?

Awake—

Wed, Dec 6, 9:36 AM

Brian, I tried reaching you around 7:30am your time. PLEASE TELL ME you are not sleeping or you have already FILED! Call me asap.























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2018-05-29 04:56:00 PM
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Transaction # 6702327 : cvera

EXHIBIT "3"

EXHIBIT "3"

EXHIBIT "3"

Rich Williamson

From: Larry Willard <telllarry@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2018 8:01 PM

To: Rich Williamson; Jon Tew **Subject:** Fwd: Wooley v BHI

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Brian Moquin < bmoquin@lawprism.com>
Date: December 12, 2017 at 5:41:01 AM CST
To: "David O'Mara, Esq." < david@omaralaw.net>

Cc: Ed Wooley < edwooley@me.com>, Larry Willard < telllarry@gmail.com>

Subject: Re: Wooley v BHI

You mean a clue?

I am departing in 10 minutes, which will give me an hour of slack plus an hour of charging time to work. Should arrive before 9 AM.

Brian

408.460.7787 cell

On Dec 12, 2017, at 3:18 AM, David O'Mara, Esq. <david@omaralaw.net> wrote:

Brian,

I have not seen any of the three oppositions that we supposed to be file, nor have I seen an affidavit for the motion to extend time to file those oppositions.

I am extremely concerned especially since you said you will be in the road 15 minutes ago (3:00 am) so you can get to the pre-trial conference. Do we have a plan?

David

Sent from my iPhone

On Dec 11, 2017, at 2:16 PM, Brian Moquin < bmoquin@lawprism.com > wrote:

Yes, all three oppositions will be filed today.

I will be driving to Reno starting around 3:00 AM tonight, which my Tesla trip planner says will put me there around 8:00 AM even with stops to recharge.

Brian

On Dec 11, 2017, at 2:07 PM, David O'Mara, Esq. <david@omaralaw.net> wrote:

Brian,

Is anything going to get filed today?

David

Sent from my iPhone

On Dec 11, 2017, at 7:45 AM, David O'Mara, Esq. david@omaralaw.net> wrote:

Brian,

I hate to tell you this but we probably aren't going to get these oppositions filed because they are so late. If you have any of them done, please file immediately and then work on the next one. Get something, anything on file.

After you file the oppositions, draft an affidavit about why the oppositions were late and why you also missed the two extension dates. You will basically need to beg for mercy and that your client shouldn't suffer for your tardiness.

Third, your appearance tomorrow at the pre trial conference is mandatory. Please make sure you are there.

Fourth, you have to have our reply brief filed by 5:00 pm on Friday.

Finally, you have to then turn your attention to the trial statement and disclosures. I will get you the dates for those filings today.

Please file something now.

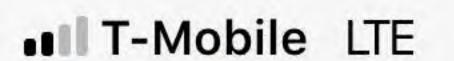
Sent from my iPhone

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2018-05-29 04:56:00 PM
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EXHIBIT "4"

EXHIBIT "4"

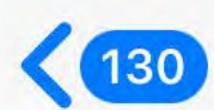
EXHIBIT "4"















Tue, Dec 19, 8:03 PM

Close to finish??

yes. provided i can keep nout of my hair tonight, i should be able to pull it all together.

Wed, Dec 20, 2:55 AM

Really hope this gets filed soon (today). Just feel we are really pushing the envelope.

Wed, Dec 20, 9:13 AM

You available?

Wed, Dec 20, 11:03 AM













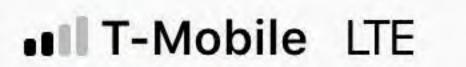








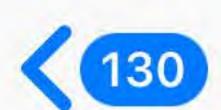
















Wed, Dec 20, 11:03 AM

This has to get done!

Wed, Dec 20, 12:50 PM

Please call me asap.

no more delays are allowed. slept from 6:30 until now and am back at it. i will call you this afternoon. (((((You sent this text to me Sunday—NO MORE DELAYS. WHY BRIAN? I (including Karin) has literally put our life's in your hands. I went beyond the terms of our Agreement (contract) in







iMessage







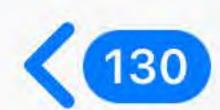












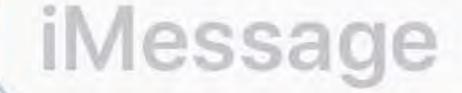




Agreement (contract) in personally borrowing money from family and friends to "loan" (with personal liability) to you in order to help you be in a better position to not only "protect" our interests but to obtain successful Settlements which should have been obtainable. Now I find myself in a terrible situation with both cases because of your inability to meet deadlines with required responses. Brian, the pressure and anxiety is overwhelming. I am so tired of being in this













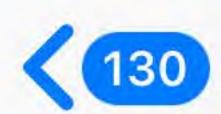
















situation. I just don't know what to do. Am I being unrealistic in believing "it's all going to turn out ok"? I kept that attitude for a long time but now find the DOUBT creeping in and really messing with my mind. You need to wrap this up and get it FILED and request through an appeal for this several day extension **BASED** on dealing with responses that took more time based on the deceit and perpetration brought in opposing Counsel's motions. PLEASE!!!













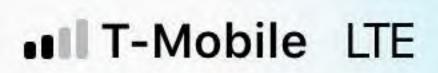






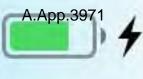


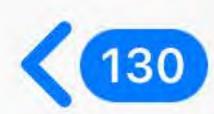
















Thu, Dec 21, 1:06 AM

How is it going—

Thu, Dec 21, 8:30 AM

Did not get back to me! Guess did not finish? When Brian?

Thu, Dec 21, 3:07 PM

Brian, we don't need to talk—

i am still on it.

Fri, Dec 22, 3:25 AM

How does it look now? I presume the target is to





iMessage







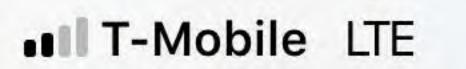






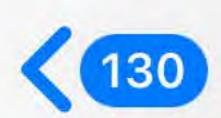
















Fri, Dec 22, 3:25 AM

How does it look now? I presume the target is to file by 10am?

Hello? Are you working on it. I sure hope so!

Fri, Dec 22, 11:23 AM

So Brian. I was so hoping I could visit my family without worrying about whether you would finish and file or I would hear more excuses. PLEASE!! Please get this filed today. I've already tried reaching you and presume you are





iMessage







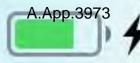


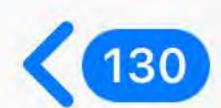
















sleeping. I was hoping to hear you were putting finishing touches to it. The unnecessary stress these delays and lack of timely responses is causing is almost unbearable. I hope you can convince the Judge that they were unavoidable. Please, I'm now begging you to get this FILED TODAY!!!

ARE YOU AVAILABLE??

Fri, Dec 22, 12:46 PM

Give me a call!





















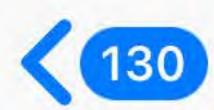


















Are you up?

Brian, we both agreed how important and in fact you assured me of filing this

Are you up?

Please call me!

Fri, Dec 22, 11:31 PM

Are you going to file tonight? Hope so.

Are you available?





iMessage







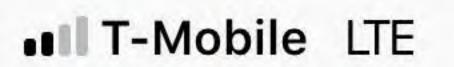


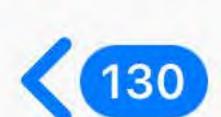


















Sat, Dec 23, 6:49 PM

Brian, are you available to talk. Just talked to Ed and think we better talk about that conversation.

Sun, Dec 24, 10:19 AM

Are of you up?

Mon, Dec 25, 2:51 PM

Merry Christmas Brian!
My best to family! I
remain hopeful. I'm
anticipating getting the
best gift ever:
CONFIRMATION OF
FILINGS ON HERBST.





iMessage

















A.App.3976
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2018-05-29 04:56:00 PM
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EXHIBIT "5"

EXHIBIT "5"

EXHIBIT "5"

M DOUGLAS MAR MD 3425 S BASCOM AVE CAMPBELL, CA 95008

03/13/2018 11:27:17

CREDIT CARD

VISA SALE

Card # XXXXXXXXXXXXX3340

SEQ #: 3

Batch #: 313

INVOICE 3

Approval Code: 072714

Entry Method: Manual

Mode: Online

Avs Code: YYY

SALE AMOUNT \$470.00

CUSTOMER COPY

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2018-05-29 04:56:00 PM
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Clerk of the Court
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EXHIBIT "6"

EXHIBIT "6"

EXHIBIT "6"

Rich Williamson

From: Rich Williamson

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2018 2:12 PM

To: 'bmoquin@lawprism.com'; 'brianmoquin@yahoo.com'

Cc: Jon Tew; 'Larry Willard'

Subject: RE: Status of Case Summary for Willard & Wooley

Brian,

I hope that you are doing well. Thank you again for forwarding the court papers, legal research, and other documents you provided two weeks ago. Have you been able to compile the other documents we need yet? We are still waiting on the following:

- 1. A detailed case summary of the current procedural posture, the parties' respective claims, the damages each party is claiming, the key documents supporting and hurting each side, and the witnesses who have discoverable information.
- 2. Letters, diagnoses, medical records, and other documents explaining your mental, emotional, and psychological health at this time and for the past two years, including any explanation of how any mental, emotional, or psychological conditions affected your ability to work, respond to deadlines, and manage the case.
- 3. Letters, arrest records, orders, and other documents regarding the domestic disputes with your wife, including anything that might explain how those disputes affected your ability to work, respond to deadlines, and manage this case now and at any time in the past two years.
- 4. The remaining portions of your file, including all discovery responses, evidence, disclosures, notes, spreadsheets, draft documents, agreements, transcripts, recordings, expert witness reports, and other items that could in any way pertain to this case.

Please let us know when we can expect these items. To be honest, items #s 2 & 3 are the most critical for the motion to set aside, so please prioritize those as much as possible.

Thanks,

Rich

Richard D. Williamson, Esq. Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600

Reno, Nevada 89501

Telephone: (775) 329-5600 Facsimile: (775) 348-8300 Email: Rich@NVLawyers.com

Please visit our Website at: www.nvlawyers.com

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From: Rich Williamson

Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 12:04 PM

To: 'bmoquin@lawprism.com'; 'brianmoquin@yahoo.com'

Cc: Jon Tew; David Robertson (gdavid@nvlawyers.com); 'Ed Wooley'; 'Larry Willard'

Subject: RE: Status of Case Summary for Willard & Wooley

Importance: High

Brian,

We just tried calling you, but the message for your phone number says that the subscriber "is out of service." We have not yet received a response to the below email, and we really need the following items ASAP:

- 1. A detailed case summary of the current procedural posture, the parties' respective claims, the damages each party is claiming, the key documents supporting and hurting each side, and the witnesses who have discoverable information.
- 2. Letters, diagnoses, medical records, and other documents explaining your mental, emotional, and psychological health at this time and for the past two years, including any explanation of how any mental, emotional, or psychological conditions affected your ability to work, respond to deadlines, and manage the case.
- 3. Letters, arrest records, orders, and other documents regarding the domestic disputes with your wife, including anything that might explain how those disputes affected your ability to work, respond to deadlines, and manage this case now and at any time in the past two years.
- 4. Your entire file, including all pleadings, briefs, discovery responses, evidence, disclosures, notes, spreadsheets, draft documents, agreements, transcripts, recordings, legal research, expert witness reports, and other items that could in any way pertain to this case.

In addition, to allow us to obtain all of the necessary documents for item number 2, we would prefer to get a signed HIPAA release from you. Please let us know if you have any questions. Otherwise, please provide all of the above information as soon as it is available as time is quickly evaporating.

Thanks,

Rich

Richard D. Williamson, Esq. Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600

Reno, Nevada 89501

Telephone: (775) 329-5600 Facsimile: (775) 348-8300 Email: Rich@NVLawyers.com

Please visit our Website at: www.nvlawyers.com

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From: Rich Williamson

Sent: Monday, February 05, 2018 3:11 PM

To: 'bmoquin@lawprism.com'; 'brianmoquin@yahoo.com'
Cc: Jon Tew; David Robertson (gdavid@nvlawyers.com)
Subject: Status of Case Summary for Willard & Wooley

Importance: High

Brian,

I hope that you are doing well and have been able to get your files organized. When we last spoke on Friday, January 26, you had planned to get us a case summary by Monday, January 29. Unfortunately, we have not yet received anything. Moreover, the one DropBox file that we did receive from you contained mostly empty file folders. Have you been able to organize all of your files and prepare a detailed case summary?

If we are going to have any chance of getting the case reinstated, we will need the following materials from you as soon as possible:

- 1. A detailed case summary of the current procedural posture, the parties' respective claims, the damages each party is claiming, the key documents supporting and hurting each side, and the witnesses who have discoverable information.
- 2. Letters, diagnoses, medical records, and other documents explaining your mental, emotional, and psychological health at this time and for the past two years, including any explanation of how any mental, emotional, or psychological conditions affected your ability to work, respond to deadlines, and manage the case.
- 3. Letters, arrest records, orders, and other documents regarding the domestic disputes with your wife, including anything that might explain how those disputes affected your ability to work, respond to deadlines, and manage this case now and at any time in the past two years.
- 4. Your entire file, including all pleadings, briefs, discovery responses, evidence, disclosures, notes, spreadsheets, draft documents, agreements, transcripts, recordings, legal research, expert witness reports, and other items that could in any way pertain to this case.

Please send us everything that you can as soon as you can. If some of the above material is ready right now, please send it. We are happy to receive things in several batches. But, time is of the essence and we really need to start collecting and reviewing these materials.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or if there is anything we can do to help. Otherwise, please do everything you can to help get us up to speed and give us as much substantive information as possible.

Thanks,

Rich

Richard D. Williamson, Esq. Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600

Reno, Nevada 89501 Telephone: (775) 329-5600

Facsimile: (775) 348-8300 Email: Rich@NVLawyers.com

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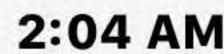
A.App.3983
FILED
Electronically
CV14-01712
2018-05-29 04:56:00 PM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6702327 : cvera

EXHIBIT "7"

EXHIBIT "7"

EXHIBIT "7"













Just got back from paying the minimum on the car, then stopped by a tire shop but they're closed until 3 for Good Friday.

I'll get everything out the door before I leave today

Any word on Dr. Mar?

Playing phone tag with Kathryn

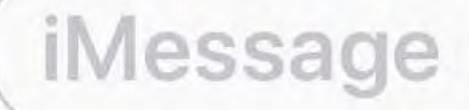
You said you would discuss where we are with Rich? Please do that.

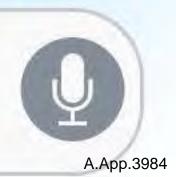
I will

Tks. No word from apposing counsel





















Tks. No word from opposing counsel.

Sat, Mar 31, 11:39 AM

Brian, are you available?

Please call me when you are up.

Sun, Apr 1, 6:39 PM

We good now??

Sun, Apr 1, 7:50 PM

Brian, please call me and get me up to speed with everything. I suppose you by now have everything but the affidavit re: Dr. Mar and hopefully will have



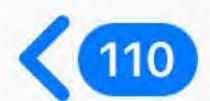
















that out of the way this week.

Mon, Apr 2, 4:57 PM

Did you call Williamson yet?

Mon, Apr 2, 6:45 PM

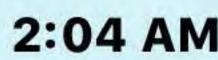
Please send off what you have to Williamson. I guess I can only hope this gets turned around.
Getting the affidavit re: Dr. Mar is very important to me Brian. I guess I just have to trust the process. For the life of me I do not understand why you react to my concerns after being put in this terrible



















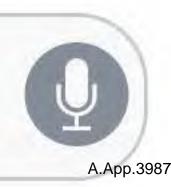
position.

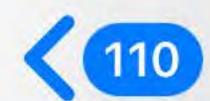
Let's recount: conniving bitch conspires to destroy my entire life, sabotages numerous cases, places me in imminent threat of incarceration and effectively quashes my ability to survive, fraudulently bars me from seeing my own children, sells off my possessions, and leaves me homeless. Meanwhile, I forego seeking a stable existence for your benefit, and in the midst of utterly crushing emotional and situational turmoil you have the gall to call me up and berate me despite my















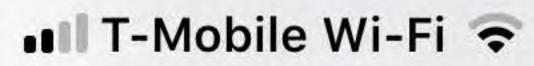
numerous warnings not to do so. I'm not sure what part of "fuck off" you don't understand, but it is in your best interest to stop communicating with me at this point until I contact you. I will get everything finalized to my satisfaction shortly, and I will weather the overt defamation in the public record for your benefit. But push me any further and I swear you will never hear from me again. Think what you will, I will not take any shit from anyone ever again.

Still no notice of entry of judgment in the other



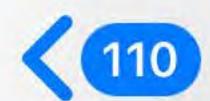
















case.

Do not respond. I will contact you soon and things will turn around.

Wed, Apr 4, 3:49 PM

Brian, we are trying to make a decision on whether we need to sell our place and downsize. I'm not sure what to do. Xiu is carrying the total burden with my inability to contribute. If I felt good about everything working out I would try to hang in. I realize much has been depending on your ability to complete everything but really struggling now







A.App.3990 FILED Electronically CV14-01712 2018-05-29 04:56:00 PM Jacqueline Bryant Clerk of the Court Transaction # 6702327 : cvera

EXHIBIT "8"

EXHIBIT "8"

EXHIBIT "8"

Rich Williamson

From: Rich Williamson

Sent: Friday, April 13, 2018 12:09 PM

To: 'Brian Moquin'

Cc: Jon Tew; 'Larry Willard'

Subject: RE: Follow-Up re: Rule 60(b) Supporting Documents

Importance: High

Brian,

I just left you a voicemail, but wanted to follow-up with an email. As you probably saw, Judge Simons entered two orders today: an order granting the defendants/counterclaimants' motion to dismiss their counterclaims, and an order dismissing Ed Wooley's claims with prejudice. She has not yet entered a final judgment against Larry, but I fear that could come any day. Therefore, we must get the set aside motion finalized and filed today or early next week. We have not received the documents that you were supposed to send earlier this week. Please send all of that material immediately. We need everything you have ASAP.

Thanks,

Rich

Richard D. Williamson, Esq.

Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600

Reno, Nevada 89501

Telephone: (775) 329-5600 Facsimile: (775) 348-8300 Email: Rich@NVLawyers.com

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From: Rich Williamson

Sent: Tuesday, April 10, 2018 6:16 PM

To: 'Brian Moquin'

Cc: Jon Tew; Larry Willard

Subject: RE: Follow-Up re: Rule 60(b) Supporting Documents

Brian,

That sounds great. Thank you.

Best regards,

Rich

Richard D. Williamson, Esq.

Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson

50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600

Reno, Nevada 89501

Telephone: (775) 329-5600 Facsimile: (775) 348-8300 Email: Rich@NVLawyers.com

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From: Brian Moquin [mailto:bmoquin@lawprism.com]

Sent: Tuesday, April 10, 2018 5:02 PM

To: Rich Williamson **Cc:** Jon Tew; Larry Willard

Subject: Re: Follow-Up re: Rule 60(b) Supporting Documents

Will do. I need to go out for a while but will either send the scans tonight or tomorrow morning. I emphasized the urgency to Dr. Mar; he is leaving for vacation next Monday, so I anticipate him turning it around before then.

I will send you an update along with the draft objections, etc., tomorrow at the latest.

Brian

On Apr 10, 2018, at 4:56 PM, Rich Williamson < rich@nylawyers.com > wrote:

Brian,

Thank you for your call. I am sorry for all of the troubles that you are going through, but hope that they are almost resolved. As I mentioned, we really need to get the set aside motion on file this week or next. If you can send me the Santa Clara County scans regarding the issues with your wife, that would be great. Tonight would be ideal, but tomorrow is fine too. As for the Dr. Mar letter, a current analysis should be fine. Can you please have him provide that this week?

I will look forward to hearing from you tomorrow on the status of these items.

Thanks again,

Rich

Richard D. Williamson, Esq.
Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson
50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600

Reno, Nevada 89501 Telephone: (775) 329-5600 Facsimile: (775) 348-8300 Email: Rich@NVLawyers.com

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From: Jon Tew

Sent: Monday, April 02, 2018 5:17 PM

To: bmoquin@lawprism.com

Cc: Rich Williamson

Subject: Follow-Up re: Rule 60(b) Supporting Documents

Importance: High

Hi Brian,

I just wanted to follow up quickly. As you know, the Defendants have submitted their Request for Judgment for decision. While we opposed that request, there is no guarantee that the Court will wait to enter judgment.

So, with respect to getting our Rule 60(b) motion on file, time is of the essence. I know you are working on putting together a lot of information and documents. Rich has consistently distilled that information and documents into the below four

categories. I think the most pressing items we need ASAP are numbers 2 & 3. In particular, we really need a report or letter from the psychiatrist so that we have independent, third-party support for our Rule 60(b) motion. Your declaration, outlining #'s 2 & 3, is probably the second highest priority. Do you have any idea when you can get us those documents?

While the Rule 60(b) deadline might not be immediate, our need to file the Rule 60(b) motion is immediate because of the Defendants' request for judgment and other procedural maneuvers.

Thanks!! Jon

- 1. Brian's detailed case summary of the current procedural posture, the parties' respective claims, the damages each party is claiming, the key documents supporting and hurting each side, and the witnesses who have discoverable information.
- 2. Letters, diagnoses, medical records, and other documents explaining Brian's mental, emotional, and psychological health, including anything that might explain how Brian's problems affected his ability to manage this case for the past two years.
- 3. Letters, arrest records, orders, and other documents regarding the domestic disputes that Brian has had with his wife, including anything that might explain how those disputes affected his ability to manage this case now and for the last two years.
- 4. Brian's entire file, including all case-related papers, briefs, discovery responses, evidence, disclosures, notes, spreadsheets, draft documents, agreements, transcripts, recordings, legal research, expert witness reports, and other items that could in any way pertain to this case.

Jonathan Joel Tew, Esq. Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600 Reno, Nevada 89501

Telephone: (775) 329-5600 Facsimile: (775) 348-8300 Email: jon@nvlawyers.com

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CV14-01712
2018-05-29 04:56:00 PM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6702327 : cvera

EXHIBIT "9"

EXHIBIT "9"

EXHIBIT "9"

Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

G. DAVID ROBERTSON (NV & CA) KIRK C. JOHNSON (NV, AZ & CO) JARRAD C. MILLER (NV & CA) RICHARD D. WILLIAMSON (NV & CA)

JONATHAN J. TEW (NV & IL) ANTHONY G. ARGER (NV & CA) ALISON GANSERT KERTIS (NV, CA & WI) BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA 50 W. LIBERTY ST. SUITE 600 RENO, NEVADA 89501 TELEPHONE: (775) 239-5600 FACSIMILE: (775) 348-8300 www.nvlawyers.com LAS VEGAS OFFICE: HUGHES CENTER 3753 HOWARD HUGHES PARKWAY SUITE 200 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89169 TELEPHONE: (702) 483-5800

REPLY TO: RENO OFFICE

May 14, 2018

VIA EMAIL & U.S. MAIL

Brian P. Moquin, Esq. Law Offices of Brian P. Moquin 1250 Oakmead Pkwy, Ste. 210 Sunnyvale, CA 94085-4035 bmoquin@lawprism.com

Re: Willard, et al. v Berry-Hinckley Industries, et al. (Case No. CV14-01712)

Dear Mr. Moquin:

As you know, our office represents Larry J. Willard, individually and as Trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund, and Overland Development Corporation (collectively, the "Willard Plaintiffs") in case number CV14-01712, which is currently pending in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for the County of Washoe. As you know, we have been requesting information from you for several months. We have repeatedly asked you for correspondence, discovery disclosures, affidavits, summaries, records releases, your entire client file, and other documents that would help show the trial court why it should set aside the dismissal that it entered when you failed to respond to the Defendants' various motions.

It now seems clear that you have no intention of taking any action to mitigate the damage you have caused in this case. Nonetheless, you still have legal and ethical duties to provide the client-related materials that are in your possession, custody, or control.

Pursuant to Rule 3-700(D)(1) of the California Rules of Professional Conduct, you are required to "promptly release to the client, at the request of the client, all the client papers and property." As the rule goes on to explain, this includes all "correspondence, pleadings, deposition transcripts, exhibits, physical evidence, expert's reports, and other items reasonably necessary to the client's representation, whether the client has paid for them or not"

Brian P. Moquin, Esq. May 14, 2018 Page 2

Rule 1.16(d) of the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct likewise requires a lawyer to surrender all papers and other property to which the client is entitled. This obligation is reinforced by NRS NRS 7.055(1), which further emphasizes a lawyer's duty to "immediately deliver to the client all papers, documents, pleadings and items of tangible personal property which belong to or were prepared for that client."

In light of the above authorities, you have no right to continue to withhold the Willard Plaintiffs' files regarding case number CV14-01712 and their disputes with Berry-Hinckley Industries and Jerry Herbst. As you well know, there are events and deadlines occurring in the case. It is critical that we obtain the Willard Plaintiffs' complete case file immediately.

We demand that you immediately produce all of your files regarding the issues and disputes involved in case number CV14-01712 (which files must include, without limitation, all print and electronic correspondence, all draft and filed pleadings, all deposition transcripts, all exhibits, any physical evidence, all expert reports, all other papers and documents, and all other items reasonably necessary to represent the Willard Plaintiffs in case number CV14-01712).

Finally, we want to confirm that we have only been retained to represent the Willard Plaintiffs in case number CV14-01712. We do not represent any of the Willard Plaintiffs in any other cases, disputes, or legal matters. Therefore, if you have performed any other work for any of the Willard Plaintiffs, we expect that you will complete any such work and/or transition the work to competent counsel.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or concerns. Otherwise, we look forward to receiving the file for case number CV14-01712 by no later than May 24, 2018.

Best regards,

ROBERTSON, JOHNSON, MILLER & WILLIAMSON

Richard D. Williamson, Esq.

cc: Mr. Larry Willard (via email only)

A.App.3998
FILED
Electronically
CV14-01712
2018-05-29 04:56:00 PM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court

EXHIBIT "10", Transaction # 6702327: cvera

EXHIBIT "10"

EXHIBIT "10"

Rich Williamson

From: Larry Willard <telllarry@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, May 28, 2018 3:42 PM

To: Rich Williamson

Subject: Fwd: Due date TUESDAY

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Brian Moquin < <u>bmoquin@lawprism.com</u>>

Date: May 28, 2018 at 4:49:14 PM CDT **To:** Larry Willard < telllarry@gmail.com> **Subject: Re: Due date TUESDAY**

"Communicate in ANY WAY with me again before I have sent you the declaration and supporting exhibits and you will receive neither." So be it.

On May 28, 2018, at 2:19 PM, Larry Willard < telllarry@gmail.com wrote:

I'm still looking or the affidavit and supporting documents you said I would have this weekend even though you were given the date of May 24 to comply. You realize that our filing has to be tomorrow and you were formally asked by Williamson for the documents backed up with legal requirements. Your actions have and are greatly prejudicing my Case. Please immediately EMAIL them to me so I can forward to Williamson since you will not respond to Williamson.

On May 23, 2018, at 5:11 PM, Brian Moquin < bmoquin@lawprism.com > wrote:

So I am no longer a malicious, unconscionable prick?

What you're asking me to do is what the plan was all along, until your asshole attorneys jumped the gun for lack of knowledge of the law and out of some enormous misconstrual of who I am and my tolerance level for abuse. I will deal with them later. I need to move what little is left out of the house today and tomorrow, and have a hearing in the criminal case in the morning. I should be able to get you an affidavit and supporting exhibits this weekend, but I will not deal with your motherfucker attorneys again, so it's up to you to pass the pleadings along to them.

Brian

Sent from my iPhone

Brian, of course you are aware that this coming
Tuesday is when my Response to opposing Counsel is
due. That's it. Judge Simon is waiting for that to
make a Final Judgment.

I would obviously be
eternally grateful if that possibility (getting Dr. Mar
letter) was still possible. I discussed the CD you said
you were sending and mentioned it would verify that
Opposing Counsel was aware of the damages. They are
hopeful they get that this week so they can include in
Tuesday response.

But in any event would be so grateful if you could respond to them. They said that an Affidavit from you explaining your situation and how it affected your ability to respond could be very helpful in persuading Judge Simon to Set Motion Aside. I realize there has been some antagonism between us and I do realize the incredible burden and stress you have been experiencing brought upon by Natasha. I never meant to contribute to that and if I did I'm sorry. I really had hoped to come out of this with a descent Settlement and had every attention of making you a benefactor of

that in spite of how it shook out to get there. I had hoped you knew me well enough to accept that as my true intention. But here we are and quite frankly I'm pretty scared. I sincerely ask you to do all you can to respond in this very narrow window of time.

Sent from my iPhone

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CV14-01712
2018-05-29 04:56:00 PM
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EXHIBIT "11"

EXHIBIT "11"

EXHIBIT "11"

A.App.4002
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CV14-01712
2018-03-15 04:21:23 PM
Jacqueline Bryant
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Transaction # 6580103 : yviloria

THE O'MARA LAW FIRM, P.C. DAVID C. O'MARA, ESQ. NEVADA BAR NO. 8599 311 East Liberty Street Reno, Nevada 89501 Telephone: 775/323-1321

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Local Counsel for Plaintiffs
LARRY J. WILLARD,
OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,
EDWARD C. WOOLEY, and JUDITH A. WOOLEY

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation; EDWARD C. WOOLEY AND JUDITH A. WOOLEY, individually and as trustees of the Edward C. Wooley and Judith A. Wooley Intervivos Revocable Trust 2000.

Plaintiffs,

V

BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada corporation; JERRY HERBST, an individual; and JH, INC., a Nevada corporation,

Defendants.

AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIM

Case No. CV14-01712

Dept. 6

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF LOCAL COUNSEL

David C. O'Mara, Esq., of The O'Mara Law Firm, P.C. hereby withdraws as local counsel for all Plaintiffs. Counsel has had no contact with lead counsel Mr. Moquin for many months with a total failure just prior to the Court's first decisions being filed in this case. Mr. Moquin was unresponsive during the time in which this Court was deciding the pending motions, even after counsel begged him for a response to be filed with the Court and was told he would provide such response.

Undersigned Counsel was retained solely as local counsel, and provided Mr. Moquin with the necessary information related to the Court's filing requirement and timelines.

Undersigned Counsel was retained only to provide services as directed by Mr. Moquin, and would be relieved of services if Mr. Moquin was removed. Clients have relieved Mr. Moquin as counsel, and thus, this Court should revoke his pro hac admissions. All future correspondence and pleadings should be sent to Mr. Ed Wooley at his last known address of 1172 Via Casa Palerno, Henderson, Nevada 89011, and Larry Willard at his last known address 826 Vanderbilt Place, San Diego California 92103. AFFIRMATION (Pursuant to NRS 239B.030) The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document filed in the above referenced matter does not contain the social security number of any person. THE O'MARA LAW FIRM, P.C. DATED: March 15, 2018 /s/ David C. O'Mara DAVID C. O'MARA, ESQ

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

1	CERTIFICA	TE OF SERVICE
2 I hereby ce	rtify that I am an employee	of The O'Mara Law Firm, P.C., 311 E. Liberty
3 Street, Reno, Neva	da 89501, and on this date I	served a true and correct copy of the foregoing
4 document on all pa	urties to this action by:	
Mail at R	g in a sealed envelope place eno, Nevada, following ordi	d for collection and mailing in the United States inary business practices
7 Personal I	Delivery	
8 Facsimile		
	xpress or other overnight de	livery
0 Messenge	r Service	
	Mail with Return Receipt Ro	equested
	ally through the Court's EC	'F system
addressed as follow	vs:	
Brian P. Moquin, I 3278 Ruffino Land San Jose, CA 9514	sonwright.com nwright.com nwright.com onwright.com F BRIAN P. MOQUIN Esq.	Ed Wooley 1173 Via Casa Palerno Henderson, Nevada 89011 Larry Willard 826 Vanderbilt Place San Diego California 92103
DATED: March 15, 2018		/s/ Valerie Weis VALERIE WEIS
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IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation; EDWARD C. WOOLEY AND JUDITH A WOOLEY, individually and as trustees of the Edward C. Wooley and Judith A. Wooley Intervivos Revocable Trust 2000,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada Corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an individual,

Defendants.

BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an individual;

Counterclaimants,

vs

LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation;

Counter-defendants.

Dept. No. 6

Case No. CV14-01712

ORDER RE REQUEST FOR ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

 to file a motion pursuant to NRCP 60(b),² which would relieve the Willard Plaintiffs from the following orders: (1) *Order Granting Defendants'/Counterclaimants' Motion for Sanctions*, (2) *Order Granting Defendants'/Counterclaimants' Motion to Strike and/or Motion in Limine to Exclude the Expert Testimony of Daniel Gluhaich*, and (3) *Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order on Defendants' Motion for Sanctions*. <u>Id</u>. As such, the Willard Plaintiffs maintain the Court should not enter final judgment until it has had an opportunity to review their *Rule 60(b) Motion*.

In their *Reply*, Defendants reiterate this Court should enter judgment pursuant to NRCP 58(a)(2) and highlight the Willard Plaintiffs' continuous refusal to comply with basic discovery obligations and this Court's orders for several years. *Reply*, p. 3. In addition, Defendants maintain the Willard Plaintiffs also had the benefit of local counsel, and thus, Mr. Moquin's failures do not provide a remedy under NRCP 60(b).

Pursuant to Rule 58(a)(2) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, "upon a decision by the court granting other relief, or upon a special verdict or a general verdict accompanied by answers to interrogatories, the court shall promptly approve the form and sign the judgment, and the judgment shall be filed by the clerk." NRCP 58(a)(2).

The Court recognizes entry of judgment may be appropriate in this case, as the Court's *Order Granting Defendants'/Counterclaimants' Motion for Sanctions* constitutes "other relief" which dismissed all of the Willard Plaintiffs' claims. However, the Court finds the ruling on the *Request* should be held in abeyance, at this juncture, as the Court will consider the Willard Plaintiff's *Rule 60(b) Motion*. Defendants may resubmit the instant *Request* once the Court rules on the NRCP 60(b) motion, if denied.

² On April 18, 2018, and subsequent to the filing of the instant *Request*, the Willard Plaintiffs filed *Willard Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion* ("Rule 60(b) Motion").

ORDER RE REQUEST FOR ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

Before this Court is a Request for Entry of Judgment ("Request") filed by

Defendants/Counterclaimants BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES ("Berry-Hinckley") and

JERRY HERBST ("Mr. Herbst") (collectively, "Defendants"), by and through their counsel

Brian Irvine, Esq. of Dickinson Wright, PLLC. In response, Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants

LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as Trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund, and

OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (collectively, "Willard Plaintiffs") filed their

Opposition to Request for Entry of Judgment ("Opposition"), by and through their counsel,

Richard D. Williamson, Esq. and Jonathan Joel Tew, Esq. of Robertson, Johnson, Miller &

Williamson.¹ Defendants filed their Reply in Support of Request for Entry of Judgment

("Reply"), and submitted the matter for decision thereafter.

On March 6, 2018, the Court entered its *Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order on Defendants' Motion for Sanctions*, which dismissed all claims asserted by the Willard Plaintiffs. In addition, the Court granted *Defendants/Counterclaimants' Motion to Dismiss Counterclaims* on April 13, 2018. As a result, all claims of all parties have been dismissed. Accordingly, Defendants request this Court enter final judgment pursuant to NRCP 58(a)(2). *Request*, p. 2.

The Willard Plaintiffs oppose the *Request*, maintaining their former counsel, BRIAN MOQUIN ("Mr. Moquin"), failed to respond to this Court's orders as a result of Mr. Moquin's legal and psychological struggles. *Opposition*, p. 2. Now that they are aware of Mr. Moquin's infirmities and have retained new counsel, the Willard Plaintiffs seek the opportunity to pursue their claims on the merits. <u>Id</u>. Accordingly, the Willard Plaintiffs intend

¹ On March 26, 2018, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Tew entered their appearance in this action on behalf of the Willard Plaintiffs. See Notice of Appearance, filed March 26, 2018.

Accordingly, and good cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED Defendants' Request for Entry of Judgment is held in abeyance pending the Court's ruling on a related motion.

Dated this 4 day of June, 2018.



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I certify that I am an employee of THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT; that on the 4th day of June, 2018, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court system which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following: JOHN DESMOND, ESQ. JONATHAN TEW, ESQ. ANJALI WEBSTER, ESQ. RICHARD WILLIAMSON, ESQ. BRIAN MOQUIN, ESQ. BRIAN IRVINE, ESQ. And, I deposited in the County mailing system for postage and mailing with the United States Postal Service in Reno, Nevada, a true and correct copy of the attached document addressed as follows:

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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court

Transaction # 6716429 : csulezic 1 2475 DICKINSON WRIGHT, PLLC 2 JOHN P. DESMOND Nevada Bar No. 5618 3 BRIAN R. IRVINE Nevada Bar No. 7758 4 ANJALI D. WEBSTER Nevada Bar No. 12515 5 100 West Liberty Street, Suite 940 Reno, NV 89501 6 Tel: (775) 343-7500 Fax: (775) 786-0131 7 Email: Jdesmond@dickinsonwright.com Email: Birvine@dickinsonwright.com 8 Email: Awebster@dickinsonwright.com 9 Attorney for Defendants Berry Hinckley Industries, and 10 Jerry Herbst 11 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 12 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 13 LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as 14 CASE NO. CV14-01712 trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT DEPT. 6 15 CORPORATION, a California corporation; EDWARD E. WOOLEY AND JUDITH A. 16 WOOLEY, individually and as trustees of the Edward C. Wooley and Judith A. Wooley 17 Intervivos Revocable Trust 2000, 18 Plaintiff, 19 VS. 20 BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an 21 Individual; 22 Defendants. 23 24 BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, 25 an individual; 26 Counterclaimants, VS 27 28 Page 1 of 9

A.App.4010

LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation;

Counter-defendants.

MOTION TO STRIKE, OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUR-REPLY

Defendants/Counterclaimants Berry-Hinckley Industries ("BHI") and Jerry Herbst (collectively the "Defendants") by and through their counsel of record, Dickinson Wright, PLLC, hereby respectfully submit this Motion to Strike ten of the eleven new exhibits attached to Plaintiffs Larry J. Willard and Overland Development Corporation's (collectively "Plaintiffs") Reply in Support of the Willard Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief (the "Reply"). In the alternative, if this Court is not inclined to grant the Motion to Strike, Defendants respectfully submit their Motion for Leave to File a Sur-Reply allowing Defendants to address the eleven new exhibits attached to the Reply, as they have not yet had opportunity to address those exhibits, which were not attached to Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief.

These Motions are supported by the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the pleadings and papers on file herein and any other material this Court may wish to consider.

I. <u>INTRODUCTION AND FACTUAL BACKGROUND</u>

Plaintiffs' Reply attaches and references eleven (11) new exhibits that were not attached to their original Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief. These exhibits include a new declaration from Plaintiff Larry Willard (Reply at Exhibit 1), copies of text messages between Mr. Willard and his counsel, Brian Moquin (*id.* at Exhibits 2, 4 and 7), copies of emails between Mr. Willard and his counsel (*id.* at Exhibits 3, 6, 8 and 10), a receipt detailing an alleged payment made by Mr. Willard to Mr. Moquin's doctor on March 13, 2018 (*id.* at Exhibit 5), and a letter from Mr. Williamson to Mr. Moquin dated May 14, 2018. (*Id.* at Exhibit 9). As none of these exhibits

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were attached to Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion, Plaintiffs' attempt to use them in support of their Reply is inappropriate, and this Court should strike Exhibits 1-10 to the Reply and refuse to consider them.

In addition, a number of the subject exhibits contain inadmissible hearsay, inadmissible lay opinion testimony, and/or are not relevant to the issues presented in the Rule 60(b) Motion, as they are dated after the entry of this Court's Orders on Defendants' Motion for Sanctions and thus have no probative value as to Plaintiffs' claim of excusable neglect, all of which provide additional grounds to strike Exhibits 1-10 to the Reply.

Finally, if this Court is not inclined to strike Exhibits 1-10 to the Reply, it should grant Defendants leave to file a limited Sur-Reply to address the new exhibits attached to the Reply.

II. <u>LEGAL ARGUMENT</u>

A. This Court should strike Exhibits 1-10 to the Reply because they were offered for the first time in support of the Reply and were not used to support the Rule 60(b) Motion, which deprived Defendants the opportunity to address the Exhibits

N.R.C.P. 12(f) states in pertinent part:

Upon motion made by a party before responding to a pleading or, if no responsive pleading is permitted by these rules ..., the court may order stricken from any pleading any insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.

"[C]ourts typically do not consider new evidence first submitted in a reply brief because the opposing party has no opportunity to respond to it." *Crandall v. Starbucks Corp.*, 249 F.Supp.3d 1087, 1104 (N.D.Cal. 2017) (citing *Provenz v. Miller*, 102 F.3d 1478, 1483 (9th Cir. 1996) (citation omitted) ("Where new evidence is presented in a reply to a motion for summary judgment, the district court should not consider the new evidence without giving the [non-]movant an opportunity to respond."). Here, this Court should strike Exhibits 1-10 to the Reply because they were not offered in support of Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion, and instead were

attached to the Reply, which gave Defendants no opportunity to address them.¹ Accordingly, this Court should enter an Order striking Exhibits 1-10 to the Reply.

B. Portions of several exhibits to the Reply constitute inadmissible hearsay and speculation and this Court should thus strike those portions

As addressed in Defendants' Opposition to the Rule 60(b) Motion, most of the evidence offered by Plaintiffs in support of the Rule 60(b) Motion about Mr. Moquin's alleged psychological condition constitute nothing more than rank hearsay, speculation and inappropriate and unqualified lay expert opinions. *See* Opposition at pp. 8-11. Much of the new evidence that Plaintiffs attach to their Reply suffers from the same defects.

Specifically, Plaintiff Larry Willard submitted another Declaration in support of the Reply, which includes several statements about Mr. Moquin's alleged psychological condition. Mr. Willard states that at some point in 2017, it became apparent to him that Mr. Moquin was having some financial difficulties (*see* Reply at Exhibit 1, ¶11), that he "now know[s]" that Mr. Moquin "was struggling with mental health and dealing with other personal crises" (*id.* at 14), that he has "learned that Mr. Moquin and his wife, Natasha, were in a state of nearly constant marital conflict that greatly interfered with his work" (*id.* at ¶15), that Mr. Moquin's problems "culminated in Mr. Moquin suffering what I can only describe as a total mental breakdown in December 2017" (*id.* at ¶16; *see also* ¶33), and that Mr. Moquin explained to Mr. Willard that he had been diagnosed with bipolar disorder. *Id.* at 38.

Clearly, Mr. Willard does not have personal knowledge that would allow him to testify as to any of these alleged facts, and such testimony is thus barred by NRS 50.025. The testimony that Mr. Willard purports to provide addresses Mr. Moquin's personal mental status and the status of his marriage. Mr. Willard could not have obtained this information by observing it, and he does not testify that it is based on his own perceptions. Instead, he could

¹ Exhibits 2-8 to the Reply each predate April 18, 2018, the date on which Plaintiffs filed their Rule 60(b) Motion. As such, Plaintiffs had the opportunity to use those Exhibits in support of the Rule 60(b) Motion, but simply chose not to do so.

only have obtained the information from Mr. Moquin himself (or from Mr. Moquin's wife) and his testimony thus constitutes inadmissible hearsay under NRS 51.035 and 51.065, as there are no exceptions to the hearsay rule that apply.² *See Agnello v. Walker*, 306 S.W.3d 666, 675 (Mo.App. 2010) (hearsay testimony or documentation cannot serve as the evidence necessary to meet movant's burden of persuasion to set aside judgment under Rule 60); *New Image Industries v. Rice*, 603 So.2d 895, 897 (Ala. 1992) (affirming trail court's refusal to grant Rule 60 relief where only evidence of excusable neglect was an affidavit containing inadmissible hearsay and speculation). If Mr. Willard did not obtain the information through hearsay, then he is clearly speculating, as he does not testify that he personally observed Mr. Moquin's alleged condition and, even if he had, he is unqualified to speculate as to what that condition meant and what it caused.

Portions of other exhibits also contain inadmissible hearsay. Specifically, all of the texts and emails offered by Plaintiffs that were authored by Mr. Moquin or Mr. O'Mara constitute inadmissible hearsay under NRS 51.035 and 51.065. Accordingly, this Court should strike the portions of Mr. Willard's Declaration identified above, all of Exhibit 3, the text messages authored by Mr. Moquin in Exhibit 4, the text messages authored by Mr. Moquin in Exhibit 7, the email authored by Mr. Moquin in Exhibit 8, and the emails authored by Mr. Moquin in Exhibit 10.

C. Most of the exhibits attached to the Reply are irrelevant, as they detail events and communications that took place after the events pertinent to the Rule 60(b) Motion

As this Court is aware, defendants filed their Motion for Sanctions on November 15, 2017. March 6, 2018 Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order on Defendants' Motion for Sanctions ("Sanctions Order") at p. 17, ¶92. Defendants granted Plaintiffs several extensions of time to file an opposition to the Motion for Sanctions, but no opposition was filed. Plaintiffs then filed a December 6, 2017 Request for an extension to oppose the Motion for Sanctions. *Id.* at ¶94. The Court held a status conference on December 12, 2017, which was attended by both

² See Opposition at pp. 9-10, n.5.

Mr. Moquin and Mr. O'Mara, where the Court granted Plaintiffs' Request for Extension and directed Plaintiffs to respond no later than Monday, December 18, 2017, at 10 AM. *Id.* at ¶95. The Court further directed Defendants to reply no later than January 8, 2018, and set the parties' Motions for oral argument on January 12, 2018. *Id.* at ¶96. Plaintiffs did not file any opposition to Defendants' Motion for Sanctions by December 18 or any time thereafter, nor did Plaintiffs request any further extension. Sanctions Order at ¶98. Accordingly, this Court issued a January 4, 2018 Order Granting the Motion for Sanctions.

Several of the exhibits Plaintiffs attach to the Reply contain communications that took place after this Court had issued its initial Order granting Defendants' Motion for Sanctions. Specifically, all of Mr. Willard's statements in his Declaration after Paragraph 32 deal with incidents and/or communications that took place after this Court had issued its January 4, 2018 Order. *See* Reply at Exhibit 1, ¶¶33-67, all of which detail events and communications from late January 2018 through late May 2018. Similarly, Exhibits 5-10 to the Reply contain only communications and descriptions of events that took place after this Court had already ruled on Defendants' Motion for Sanctions. As such, they are simply not relevant to this Court's determination of whether Plaintiffs have met their burden of proving excusable neglect under NRCP 60(b), and this Court should strike them as irrelevant.

D. If this Court is not inclined to grant Defendants' Motion to Strike, it should grant Defendants leave to file a Sur-Reply

Finally, if this Court is not inclined to grant Defendants' Motion to Strike, it should grant Defendants leave to file the Sur-Reply attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**. The proposed Sur-Reply attached as Exhibit 1 is limited to addressing the new Exhibits attached to Plaintiffs' Reply. Due process requires that Defendants, at a minimum, have an opportunity to respond to the new Exhibits, as Defendants did not have an opportunity to address those Exhibits as part of their Opposition. *See Provenz*, 102 F.3d at 1483 (citation omitted) ("Where new evidence is presented in a reply to a motion for summary judgment, the district court should not consider the new evidence without giving the [non-]movant an opportunity to respond.").

III. **CONCLUSION** 1 For the reasons set forth above, herein, Defendants respectfully request that this Court 2 enter an Order striking Exhibits 1-10 to Plaintiffs' Reply in support of their Rule 60(b) Motion. 3 In the alternative, Defendants request that this Court enter an Order allowing Defendants to file 4 the Sur-Reply attached to this Motion as Exhibit 1. 5 **AFFIRMATION** 6 Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 7 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the 8 social security number of any person. 9 DATED this 6th day of June, 2018. 10 DICKINSON WRIGHT, PLLC 11 12 /s/ Brian R. Irvine DICKINSON WRIGHT 13 JOHN P. DESMOND Nevada Bar No. 5618 14 BRIAN R. IRVINE Nevada Bar No. 7758 15 ANJALI D. WEBSTER Nevada Bar No. 12515 16 100 West Liberty Street, Suite 940 Reno, NV 89501 17 Email: Jdesmond@dickinsonwright.com Email: Birvine@dickinsonwright.com 18 Email: Awebster@dickinsonwright.com 19 Attorney for Defendants Berry Hinckley Industries, and Jerry Herbst 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Page 7 of 9

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 2 I certify that I am an employee of DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC, and that on this date, 3 pursuant to NRCP 5(b); I am serving a true and correct copy of the attached MOTION TO 4 STRIKE, OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUR-REPLY 5 on the parties through the Second Judicial District Court's E-Flex filing system to the 6 following: 7 8 Richard D. Williamson, Esq. Brian P. Moquin 9 Jonathan Joel Tew, Esq. LAW OFFICES OF BRIAN P. MOQUIN ROBERTSON, JOHNSON, MILLER & 3287 Ruffino Lane 10 WILLIAMSON San Jose, California 95148 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600 11 Reno, Nevada 89501 Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counterdefendants 12 13 DATED this 6th day of June, 2018. 14 15 /s/ Mina Reel An employee of DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit	Description	Pages ³
1	Sur-Reply In Support Of Opposition To The Willard Plaintiffs' Rule 60(B) Motion For Relief	17

³ Exhibit page count is exclusive of exhibit slip sheet.

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EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

1	3795				
2	DICKINSON WRIGHT, PLLC JOHN P. DESMOND				
2	Nevada Bar No. 5618 BRIAN R. IRVINE				
3	Nevada Bar No. 7758				
4	ANJALI D. WEBSTER Nevada Bar No. 12515				
5	100 West Liberty Street, Suite 940				
6	Reno, NV 89501 Tel: (775) 343-7500				
	Fax: (775) 786-0131				
7	Email: <u>Jdesmond@dickinsonwright.com</u> Email: <u>Birvine@dickinsonwright.com</u>				
8	Email: Awebster@dickinsonwright.com				
9	Attorney for Defendants Berry Hinckley Industries, and				
10	Jerry Herbst				
11	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA			
12	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE				
13	LADDY I WILLADD individually and as	_			
14	LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund;	CASE NO. CV14-01712			
15	OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation;	DEPT. 6			
	EDWARD E. WOOLEY AND JUDITH A.				
16	WOOLEY, individually and as trustees of the Edward C. Wooley and Judith A. Wooley				
17	Intervivos Revocable Trust 2000,				
18					
19	Plaintiff,				
	VS.				
20	BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an				
21	Individual;				
22	Defendants.				
23					
24	BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a				
25	Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an individual;				
26	Counterclaimants,				
	VS				
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LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a California corporation;

Counter-defendants.

SUR-REPLY IN SUPPORT OF OPPOSITION TO THE WILLARD PLAINTIFFS' RULE 60(b) MOTION FOR RELIEF

Defendants/Counterclaimants Berry-Hinckley Industries ("BHI") and Jerry Herbst (collectively the "Defendants") by and through their counsel of record, Dickinson Wright, PLLC, hereby respectfully submit this Sur-Reply in support of Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs Larry J. Willard and Overland Development Corporation's (collectively "Plaintiffs") Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief.

Plaintiffs' Reply in Support of their Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief (the "Reply") attaches and references eleven (11) new exhibits that were not attached to their original Rule 60(b) Motion for Relief. These exhibits include a new declaration from Plaintiff Larry Willard (Reply at Exhibit 1), copies of text messages between Mr. Willard and his counsel, Brian Moquin (*id.* at Exhibits 2, 4 and 7), copies of emails between Mr. Willard and his counsel (*id.* at Exhibits 3, 6, 8 and 10), a receipt detailing an alleged payment made by Mr. Willard to Mr. Moquin's doctor on March 13, 2018 (*id.* at Exhibit 5), and a letter from Mr. Williamson to Mr. Moquin dated May 14, 2018. (*Id.* at Exhibit 9). As none of these exhibits were attached to Plaintiffs' Rule 60(b) Motion, Defendants did not have an opportunity to address such exhibits in their Opposition. This Sur-Reply is intended to address only the eleven (11) new exhibits that Plaintiffs attach to and reference in their Reply.

1. Portions of several exhibits to the Reply constitute inadmissible hearsay and speculation and should not be considered

As addressed in Defendants' Opposition to the Rule 60(b) Motion, most of the evidence offered by Plaintiffs in support of the Rule 60(b) Motion about Mr. Moquin's alleged

¹ See Opposition at pp. 9-10, n.5.

psychological condition constitute nothing more than rank hearsay, speculation and inappropriate and unqualified lay expert opinions. *See* Opposition at pp. 8-11. Much of the new evidence that Plaintiffs attach to their Reply suffers from the same defects.

Specifically, Plaintiff Larry Willard submitted another Declaration in support of the Reply, which includes several statements about Mr. Moquin's alleged psychological condition. Mr. Willard states that at some point in 2017, it became apparent to him that Mr. Moquin was having some financial difficulties (*see* Reply at Exhibit 1, ¶11), that he "now know[s]" that Mr. Moquin "was struggling with mental health and dealing with other personal crises" (*id.* at 14), that he has "learned that Mr. Moquin and his wife, Natasha, were in a state of nearly constant marital conflict that greatly interfered with his work" (*id.* at ¶15), that Mr. Moquin's problems "culminated in Mr. Moquin suffering what I can only describe as a total mental breakdown in December 2017" (*id.* at ¶16; *see also* ¶33), and that Mr. Moquin explained to Mr. Willard that he had been diagnosed with bipolar disorder. *Id.* at 38.

Clearly, Mr. Willard does not have personal knowledge that would allow him to testify as to any of these alleged facts, and such testimony is thus barred by NRS 50.025. The testimony that Mr. Willard purports to provide addresses Mr. Moquin's personal mental status and the status of his marriage. Mr. Willard could not have obtained this information by observing it, and he does not testify that it is based on his own perceptions. Instead, he could only have obtained the information from Mr. Moquin himself (or from Mr. Moquin's wife) and his testimony thus constitutes inadmissible hearsay under NRS 51.035 and 51.065, as there are no exceptions to the hearsay rule that apply. See Agnello v. Walker, 306 S.W.3d 666, 675 (Mo.App. 2010) (hearsay testimony or documentation cannot serve as the evidence necessary to meet movant's burden of persuasion to set aside judgment under Rule 60); New Image Industries v. Rice, 603 So.2d 895, 897 (Ala. 1992) (affirming trail court's refusal to grant Rule 60 relief where only evidence of excusable neglect was an affidavit containing inadmissible hearsay and speculation). If Mr. Willard did not obtain the information through hearsay, then he

is clearly speculating, as he does not testify that he personally observed Mr. Moquin's alleged condition and, even if he had, he is unqualified to speculate as to what that condition meant and what it caused.

Portions of other exhibits also contain inadmissible hearsay. Specifically, all of the texts and emails offered by Plaintiffs that were authored by Mr. Moquin or Mr. O'Mara constitute inadmissible hearsay under NRS 51.035 and 51.065. Accordingly, this Court should decline to consider all of Exhibit 3, the text messages authored by Mr. Moquin in Exhibit 4, the text messages authored by Mr. Moquin in Exhibit 7, the email authored by Mr. Moquin in Exhibit 8, and the emails authored by Mr. Moquin in Exhibit 10.

2. Most of the exhibits attached to the Reply are irrelevant, as they detail events and communications that took place after the events pertinent to the Rule 60(b) Motion

As this Court is aware, defendants filed their Motion for Sanctions on November 15, 2017. March 6, 2018 Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order on Defendants' Motion for Sanctions ("Sanctions Order") at p. 17, ¶92. Defendants granted Plaintiffs several extensions of time to file an opposition to the Motion for Sanctions, but no opposition was filed. Plaintiffs then filed a December 6, 2017 Request for an extension to oppose the Motion for Sanctions. *Id.* at ¶94. The Court held a status conference on December 12, 2017, which was attended by both Mr. Moquin and Mr. O'Mara, where the Court granted Plaintiffs' Request for Extension and directed Plaintiffs to respond no later than Monday, December 18, 2017, at 10 AM. *Id.* at ¶95. The Court further directed Defendants to reply no later than January 8, 2018, and set the parties' Motions for oral argument on January 12, 2018. *Id.* at ¶96. Plaintiffs did not file any opposition to Defendants' Motion for Sanctions by December 18 or any time thereafter, nor did Plaintiffs request any further extension. Sanctions Order at ¶98. Accordingly, this Court issued a January 4, 2018 Order Granting the Motion for Sanctions, and then issued the Sanctions Order on March 6, 2018.

Several of the exhibits Plaintiffs attach to the Reply contain communications that took place after this Court had issued its initial Order granting Defendants' Motion for Sanctions.

Specifically, all of Mr. Willard's statements in his Declaration after Paragraph 32 deal with incidents and/or communications that took place after this Court had issued its January 4, 2018 Order. *See* Reply at Exhibit 1, ¶33-67, all of which detail events and communications from late January 2018 through late May 2018. Similarly, Exhibits 5-10 to the Reply contain only communications and descriptions of events that took place after this Court had already ruled on Defendants' Motion for Sanctions. As such, they are simply not relevant to this Court's determination of whether Plaintiffs have met their burden of proving excusable neglect under NRCP 60(b).

3. The limited admissible evidence does not show excusable neglect on the part of Plaintiffs

This Court dismissed Plaintiffs' claims, not only because Plaintiffs failed to oppose Defendants' Motion for Sanctions, but also due to Plaintiffs' willful and continual refusal to comply with their discovery obligations and this Court's Orders. As noted by this Court, Plaintiffs' engaged in a "pattern and practice . . . to disregard their discovery obligations at every point in this litigation" (Sanctions Order at ¶139), which was on file for more than three years before Defendants filed the Motion for Sanctions. Plaintiffs refused to disclose basic NRCP 16.1 damages computations for more than three years, despite numerous emails and letters from Defendants, multiple motions to compel and a Court Order demanding that Plaintiffs disclose their damages. Sanctions Order at ¶¶13, 16-24, 28-33, 39, 42-44, 48-49, 54, 59 and 68. Plaintiffs also refused to provide an expert disclosure of Daniel Gluhaich, again despite numerous letters and emails and an Order from this Court. *Id.* at ¶¶34-38, 40-41, 44-45, 50-53, 58, 60-61 and 68. This Court described Plaintiffs refusal to provide NRCP 16.1 damages disclosures and an expert disclosure of Mr. Gluhaich, coupled with their filing of the October 2017 summary judgment motions using new damages information supported by the opinions of Mr. Gluhaich, as a "strategic decision" that "prejudiced Defendants." *Id.* at ¶138.

Plaintiffs purported to explain away this misconduct in their Rule 60(b) Motion by claiming that Mr. Moquin had suffered a complete mental breakdown and that he had a personal

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life in shambles. However, both the Rule 60(b) Motion and its supporting exhibits were deliberately vague as to when Mr. Moquin's alleged condition caused the problems leading to dismissal of Plaintiffs' claims. Plaintiffs described Mr. Moquin's alleged condition and Plaintiffs' actions taken after they allegedly learned of Mr. Moquin's alleged condition, but appeared to go out of their way to avoid specifying when any of the alleged events took place. Now, Plaintiffs have attached additional exhibits to their Reply that shed some light on the timing of these events.

Specifically, Exhibit 2 to the Reply is a text string between Mr. Willard and Mr. Moquin from December 2, 2017 through December 6, 2017, where Mr. Willard was inquiring about the status of Plaintiffs' filing in response to the Motion for Sanctions. Reply at Exhibit 2. Obviously, Mr. Willard was aware of the initial deadline for Plaintiffs to respond to the Motion for Sanctions, which was December 4, 2017 (based upon the November 15, 2017 filing date and service through Eflex). Defendants then granted Plaintiffs extensions through 3:00 pm on December 6, 2017 to file their oppositions. **Exhibit 2**, email exchange between Brian Moquin, Anjali Webster and Brian Irvine. Mr. Willard was aware of the filing deadlines, and was aware that nothing was filed on time. He continued to communicate with both Mr. Moquin and Mr. O'Mara until December 25, 2017 (Reply at Exhibits 3-4), well after this Court's final filing deadline of December 18, 2017. Sanctions Order at ¶95. Yet, despite both Mr. Willard and Mr. O'Mara being fully-aware of the fact that no oppositions had been filed, neither Mr. Willard nor Mr. O'Mara contacted Defendants' counsel or this Court to address the status of this case. *Id.* at ¶98. In fact, Plaintiffs did nothing to apprise this Court of any of these issues until they filed the Rule 60(b) Motion.

The Exhibits attached to the Reply simply do not support a finding of excusable neglect. At best, the exhibits show that Plaintiffs' failure to oppose the Motion for Sanctions was not excusable neglect because Plaintiffs were fully-aware that their attorneys were not filing the oppositions in a timely way, yet Plaintiffs chose to do nothing about it, and instead continued to rely on Mr. Moquin solely for financial reasons. *See* Rule 60(b) Motion at Exhibit 1, ¶81. As

such, this Court should reject Plaintiffs' claim of excusable neglect, as Plaintiffs chose to hire Mr. Moquin and continue to allow him to represent them, even after becoming aware that he was not timely filing a response to the Motion for Sanctions. *See Huckaby Props. v. NC Auto Parts*, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 23, 322 P.3d 429, 433 (2014) (client "voluntarily chose this attorney as his representative in the action, and he cannot now avoid the consequences of the acts of omissions of this freely selected agent.").

Most importantly, none of the Exhibits to the Rule 60(b) Motion or the Reply even remotely explain Plaintiffs' willful and continual refusal to comply with their discovery obligations and this Court's Orders, which were the bases for the Motion for Sanctions. And, this Court admonished Plaintiffs in December 2017 that "you need to know going into these oppositions, that I'm very seriously considering granting all of it . . . you know going into this motion for sanctions that you're—I haven't decided it, but I need to see compelling opposition not to grant it." *See* Opposition at Exhibit 3, December 12, 2017 transcript of status conference. As Plaintiffs do not provide any explanation in the exhibits to the Reply as to why this Court should change its mind about the merits of the Motion for Sanctions, this Court should deny the Rule 60(b) Motion.

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1 **AFFIRMATION** Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 2 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the 3 4 social security number of any person. 5 DATED this 6th day of June, 2018. 6 DICKINSON WRIGHT, PLLC 7 8 /s/ Brian R. Irvine **DICKINSON WRIGHT** 9 JOHN P. DESMOND Nevada Bar No. 5618 10 BRIAN R. IRVINE Nevada Bar No. 7758 11 ANJALI D. WEBSTER Nevada Bar No. 12515 12 100 West Liberty Street, Suite 940 Reno, NV 89501 13 Email: Jdesmond@dickinsonwright.com Email: Birvine@dickinsonwright.com
Email: Awebster@dickinsonwright.com 14 15 Attorney for Defendants Berry Hinckley Industries, and Jerry Herbst 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 2 I certify that I am an employee of DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC, and that on this date, 3 pursuant to NRCP 5(b); I am serving a true and correct copy of the attached SUR-REPLY IN 4 SUPPORT OF OPPOSITION TO THE WILLARD PLAINTIFFS' RULE 60(b) MOTION 5 **FOR RELIEF** on the parties through the Second Judicial District Court's E-Flex filing system 6 to the following: 7 8 Richard D. Williamson, Esq. Brian P. Moquin 9 Jonathan Joel Tew, Esq. LAW OFFICES OF BRIAN P. MOQUIN ROBERTSON, JOHNSON, MILLER & 3287 Ruffino Lane 10 WILLIAMSON San Jose, California 95148 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600 11 Reno, Nevada 89501 Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counterdefendants 12 13 DATED this 6th day of June, 2018. 14 /s/ Mina Reel An employee of DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit	Description	Pages ²
1	Declaration of Brian R. Irvine	2
2	December 6, 2017 email exchange between Brian Moquin, Anjali Webster and Brian Irvine.	3

 $^{\rm 2}$ Exhibit page count is exclusive of exhibit slip sheet.

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

1	DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC	
2	JOHN P. DESMOND Nevada Bar No. 5618	
	BRIAN R. IRVINE	
3	Nevada Bar No. 7758	
4	ANJALI D. WEBSTER Nevada Bar No. 12515	
5	100 West Liberty Street, Suite 940	
6	Reno, NV 89501 Tel: (775) 343-7500	
7	Fax: (775) 786-0131	
	Email: <u>Jdesmond@dickinsonwright.com</u> Email: Birvine@dickinsonwright.com	
8	Email: Awebster@dickinsonwright.com	
9	Attorney for Defendants	
10	Berry Hinckley Industries and Jerry Herbst	
11	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
12	IN AND FOR THE CO	OUNTY OF WASHOE
13	LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as	— CASE NO. CV14-01712
14	trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. 6
15	CORPORATION, a California corporation; EDWARD E. WOOLEY AND JUDITH A.	
16	WOOLEY, individually and as trustees of the	
17	Edward C. Wooley and Judith A. Wooley Intervivos Revocable Trust 2000,	
18	,	
	Plaintiff,	
19	VS.	
20	BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an	
21	individual,	
22	Defendants.	
23		
	BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES, a	
24	Nevada corporation; and JERRY HERBST, an individual;	
25	,	
26	Counterclaimants, vs	
27		
,,		

Page 1 of 2

LARRY J. WILLARD, individually and as 1 trustee of the Larry James Willard Trust Fund; OVERLAND DEVELOPMENT 2 CORPORATION, a California corporation; 3 Counter-defendants. 4 5 DECLARATION OF BRIAN R. IRVINE IN SUPPORT OF 6 SUR-REPLY IN SUPPORT OF OPPOSITION TO THE WILLARD PLAINTIFFS' 7 **RULE 60(b) MOTION FOR RELIEF** 8 I, Brian R. Irvine, pursuant to NRS 53.045, declare and state as follows: 9 I am an attorney with the law firm of DICKINSON WRIGHT, PLLC, attorneys 1. 10 for Defendants BERRY-HINCKLEY INDUSTRIES ("BHI") and JERRY HERBST 11 (collectively with BHI, "Defendants") in the above-captioned action. 12 I submit this Declaration in support of Defendants' Sur-Reply In Support Of 13 Opposition to the Willard Plaintiffs' Rule 60(B) Motion For Relief. ("Motion"). I have personal 14 knowledge of the matters set forth in this Declaration and, if called as a witness, could and 15 would competently testify thereto. 16 3. Attached to the Motion as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of the December 17 6, 2017 email exchange between Brian Moquin, Anjali Webster and Brian Irvine. 18 I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the 19 foregoing is true and correct. 20 DATED this 6th day of June, 2018. 21 22 /s/ Brian R. Irvine 23 BRIAN R. IRVINE 24 25 26 27 28

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A.App.4032

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

From: Brian R. Irvine

 To:
 Brian Moquin; Anjali D. Webster

 Cc:
 david@omaralaw.net; Mina Reel

 Subject:
 RE: Willard/Wooley v. BHI

Date: Wednesday, December 6, 2017 10:19:25 AM

Attachments: <u>image70172b.JPG</u>

image9d6e56.JPG image7ac9ab.JPG

Brian-

I would like to accommodate your request, but the three motions we filed are significant and the replies we will need to prepare will also require a significant amount of work. We filed the motions when we did with a specific timeline in mind that would allow us adequate time to prepare our replies and submit the motions in accordance with the Court's scheduling order. Every additional extension we provide you cuts into our time for reply even more, which is unfair to us and our clients.

We will hold off on submitting the motions until 3:00 pm today, but we plan on submitting them late this afternoon if your oppositions are not filed by 3:00 pm.

Brian

Brian R. Irvine Member

100 West Liberty Street Phone 775-343-7507 Suite 940 Fax 844-670-6009



From: Brian Moquin [mailto:bmoquin@lawprism.com] **Sent:** Wednesday, December 06, 2017 9:51 AM

To: Anjali D. Webster

Cc: david@omaralaw.net; Brian R. Irvine; Mina Reel

Subject: Re: Willard/Wooley v. BHI

At 6:30 this morning, the app in which I was writing the oppositions crashed and on restarting it everything was gone. I've spent the past two hours trying to get it back but it is irretrievable. My clients are freaking out, as am I. Consequently I must beg for another 24 hours to recreate everything, the only viable alternative being seppuku.

Brian

On Dec 5, 2017, at 1:23 PM, Anjali D. Webster < <u>AWebster@dickinson-wright.com</u>> wrote:

Hi Brian,

Per our conversation, you will serve us with the oppositions to Defendants' motions by 10 am tomorrow, and you may have an open extension on the replies in support of Plaintiffs' motions for summary judgment.

Anjali D. Webster Attorney

 100 West Liberty Street
 Phone 775-343-7498

 Suite 940
 Fax 844-670-6009

 Reno NV 89501-1991
 Fax 844-670-6009

<image9afc1c.JPG><imagebbac92.JPG>
Email AWebster@dickinsonwright.com

<imageb21932.JPG>

From: Brian Moquin [mailto:bmoquin@lawprism.com]

Sent: Monday, December 04, 2017 10:36 AM

To: Anjali D. Webster

Cc: david@omaralaw.net; Brian R. Irvine; Mina Reel

Subject: Re: Willard/Wooley v. BHI

May I have until this Thursday to file the responses and the replies to your motions? I'm experiencing major computer issues.

Brian

On Oct 30, 2017, at 12:34 PM, Anjali D. Webster < <u>AWebster@dickinson-wright.com</u>> wrote:

Great, thank you, Brian. I appreciate it.

Anjali D. Webster Attorney

 100 West Liberty Street
 Phone 775-343-7498

 Suite 940
 Fax 844-670-6009

 Reno NV 89501-1991
 Fax 844-670-6009

<image3ea983.JPG><imagea5d9c1.JPG> Email AWebster@dickinsonwright.com

<imageb0e13f.JPG>

From: Brian Moquin [mailto:bmoquin@lawprism.com]

Sent: Monday, October 30, 2017 12:33 PM

To: Anjali D. Webster

Cc: david@omaralaw.net; Brian R. Irvine; Mina Reel

Subject: Re: Willard/Wooley v. BHI

Plaintiffs agree to your request for a one-week extension to respond to their respective Motions for Summary Judgment. The responses will now be due on or before November 13, 2017.

Best,

Brian

Brian P. Moquin, Esq. Law Offices of Brian P. Moquin 3287 Ruffino Lane San Jose, CA 95148

408.300.0022 408.460.7787 cell 408.843.1678 fax

On Oct 30, 2017, at 11:57 AM, Anjali D. Webster < <u>AWebster@dickinson-wright.com</u>> wrote:

Dear Brian and David:

May we please have a one-week extension of time to respond to (1) Wooley's Motion for Summary Judgment and (2) Willard's Motion for Summary Judgment? Please let me know at your earliest convenience.

Thank you,

Anjali

Anjali D. Webster Attorney

100 West Liberty Street
Suite 940
Reno NV 89501-1991
<imageefa2a3.JPG><image663540.JPG>

Email AWebster@dickinsonwright.com

AWebster@dickinsonwright.com

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Neither this transmission nor any attachment shall be deemed for any purpose to be a "signature" or "signed" under any electronic transmission acts, unless otherwise specifically stated herein. Thank you.

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